THE FINANCIAL POST
OF CANADA
The Canadian Newspaper for Investors

VOL. XI. SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS. PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, OCTOBER 13, 1917 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION $3.00. No. 41

UNION GOVERNMENT HERE: IDEA MOOTED BY POST RECEIVES VINDICATION

Composition of New Cabinet is Largely Political, But Good Men Included.

BELIEVERS IN NATIONAL GOV'T. DISAPPOINTED

Borden Has Taken The First Step, However, And The Situation Is Much Improved—Some Of The New Ministers Have Administrative Experience.

THE consummation of Union Government is in a sense a triumph for Sir Robert Borden. When Parliament prorogued with no settlement in sight it looked as though all chance had been lost for anything but a straight party fight and a straight party government after the election. The outlook appeared gloomy indeed to all sincere, thinking Canadians. Borden has succeeded, however, in getting together a new Government that contains elements of the best strength of both parties and which can be depended upon to give a more vigorous war-time administration than any cabinet that could have been selected from either party exclusively.

The new Government is, however, a Union Government rather than a National Government. The new members are politicians rather than big business men. The whole arrangement, in fact, seems to smack of political expediency. It is perhaps the best that could be done at this late date and unquestionably Sir Robert Borden is to be congratulated on his success in overcoming the strong opposition to union that existed within the ranks of his own party and in winning to his support such strong representatives of the Liberal party. It cannot help but be a disappointment, however, to those who had hoped for better things—for a war cabinet composed of the strongest men in Canada, men of the Shaughnessy-Holt-Gordon-Flavelle type. Perhaps that will come later. In the meantime, the Union Government, as constituted, contains the promise of better things; but Sir Robert Borden should not proceed on the assumption that he has done all that is needed in the way of reorganization. He should look to the future with one consideration prominently before him, the gradual drafting into the service of the country of the strongest men and brightest minds in Canada. It may not be possible to find places in the cabinet for them all. He could, however, follow the Washington plan and find administrative positions for them outside. The work of organization for war has been divided up by the Wilson Government and commissions control a great deal of it, commissions composed of the strongest business men and financiers obtainable.

OF the new appointees the majority are politicians pure and simple. Some of them, however, are unquestionably able men. F. B. Carvell is probably the strongest of the lot. He is a lawyer and an extremely adroit politician, but back of that he has abilities of a rare order. This has been very apparent to all who follow the proceedings in the House closely. Newspaper reports of the debates deal almost exclusively with the more spectacular phases and so much of the work that Carvell does is not known. He is continually probing, asking pertinent questions, raising important points, making valuable suggestions. Carvell is a sane, constructive thinker, not bound by precedent and capable of any measures no matter how radical. N. W. Rowell, the Ontario Liberal leader, has not been particularly successful as a politician, but he has demonstrated courage and moral fibre, the courage to go out of the beaten path, to stand out for a principle, no matter which way the straws of political expediency blow. In addition, he is an earnest win-the-war advocate. Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia, is counted a strong and able man in his own province. Sifton and Calder are politicians of outstanding ability as politicians. Hugh Guthrie is an able lawyer and a speaker of parts.

T. A. Crerar is President of the United Grain Growers Company and so steps in as the representative of agriculture. His appointment is a sound one, for he will bring to cabinet deliberations not only a knowledge of agricultural problems, but an extensive business experience. The enterprise of which he is the head owns and controls over 330 elevators, has terminals and elevators at Fort William with a combined capacity of over 3,100,000 bushels, handles over 50,000,000 bushels of grain annually and has a turnover of approximately $100,000,000.

The appointment of General Mewburn is a promising one. The new Minister of Militia looks to have the necessary qualifications. He has been through the mill and has earned a wide reputation for efficiency. He is a practical soldier.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne is a successful business man and should prove a valuable member of the cabinet.

IN reorganizing his own side to admit the new members, Sir Robert has retained his strongest men and several of his weakest. Crothers, Roche and Hazen are out. Burrell is still listed, but will probably be given an outside appointment. It was to be expected that Sir George Foster would be retained, and quite rightly, too, but Sir Robert will make a very bad mistake if he does not take advantage of the shuffle to move Foster from the Department of Trade and Commerce. Able though Foster is he has been a total failure in that post. Crerar or Carvell would be better men for that portfolio and Foster could be moved to other work where his particular abilities and long experience would have a better chance to show. Hon. J. D. Reid, who is listed to remain, could have been spared.

It is worth noting that the changes made have followed to a close degree the suggestions for cabinet reform that have been made by THE FINANCIAL POST for the past three years. The main principle, that political considerations should not dictate the composition of the cabinet, has been affirmed in spirit if not completely in the matter of performance. The selection and rejection of former members of the Borden Cabinet has followed to a close extent the judgment that THE FINANCIAL POST passed on the individual members.

It has been a long fight. At first it was a single-handed bout, with this paper standing alone. Recently other publications have lined up on the side of reform. At last the principle has been reluctantly accepted by our politicians.

CRISIS APPROACHING IN THE AFFAIRS OF BECK'S ILL-CONSIDERED PROJECT

Cannot Supply the Needs of Manufacturers of Munitions and the Municipalities.

NEED ENGINEERING AND FINANCIAL INQUIRY

Financial And Legal Complications Are Such That Whole Scheme Is In Danger As Result Of Serious Lack Of Business Foresight And Judgment.

IS IT possible for Sir Adam Beck to carry on to completion his enormous power plans, and to give to the government and to the people all that he has promised through the Hydro-Electric Commission? The obstacles in his way would probably prove insurmountable for a private corporation or individual. Sir Adam Beck has received all the legislative support which the Province of Ontario can give him; he is now in Ottawa seeking further aid from the government of the Dominion of Canada. And still his difficulties are not removed; awkward questions are now being asked and cannot be answered; financial men in the United States evidently want a "balance sheet" before advancing more money, and to know how far Sir Adam Beck intends to go with his power schemes. Matters are reaching a crisis and the whole situation may well be considered.

The original plan of the Hydro-Electric Commission, approved by Sir James Whitney in 1906, was to distribute electrical power generated at Niagara Falls by private companies to municipalities in Western Ontario within transmission distance, for the purposes of the municipalities. Contracts were made with the Ontario Power Company to buy 100,000 electrical horse power for such purposes. Further contracts were made with the municipalities for the transmission of such power and the sale of it to them.

The government advanced the money and assumed full financial responsibility for the undertaking.

The present plans of Sir Adam Beck are of a different character; he proposes to change the Hydro-Electric Commission from a mere distributing company to a generating company and to go into the power business—generation, transmission and sale—and not to municipalities only, but to corporations and individuals not only in Ontario but also across the boundary in the United States.

The Hydro-Electric Commission has bought the Ontario Power Company, with the money and upon the credit of the Ontario Government. It is generating 140,000 H.P. It has become the owner of transmission lines in New York State and is selling power in Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Lockport, Niagara Falls, N.Y., and other places; it also owns transmission lines in the Province of Ontario.

The Commission thus enters upon a regular power business in competition with the generating companies at Niagara and is subject to the laws of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada regarding the export and import of electrical power, and is subject also to the treaty made between Great Britain and the United States regarding boundary rivers and the taking of water

It has been asked why the Hydro-Electric Commission bought the Ontario Power Company. They did it because they were short of power to meet contracts. The trouble was inevitable, with Sir Adam Beck promising the people "Cheap Power," "Power at Cost," "Power for Everybody," etc. He created a false demand. This meant that everybody wanted it and he ran short. Last winter he had not enough power to go round. This winter he is said to be short 80,000 H.P. So in the meantime he bought the only plant he could buy. Unfortunately, however, the shortage still exists, because all of the power generated has been sold. Between 40,000 and 50,000 H.P. is transmitted into the United States and sold there as described. The balance is already taken by the Hydro-Electric Commission and by the Canadian consumers of the company, so that the commission still remains confronted with the additional requirements for the coming winter.

A Crisis Reached.

The Hydro-Electric Commission now wants to buy the Electrical Development Company and the Canadian Niagara Company—the other two large generating companies on the Canadian side of the Niagara River; but they are competing companies. They represent British capital in the former case and American in the latter, and it would cost many millions of dollars to buy them and enormous considerations are involved therein, such as the purchase and operation of the Toronto Railway Company and the

Continued on page 11.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASING AN INFLUENCE

A Big Factor in Sustaining Industry and Business.

FINANCING THE CROP

Some Apprehension as to Maintenance of Fixed Price for Wheat—Our Imports Indicate Need for Thrift.

Government spending continues a factor in establishing the basis of Canadian business, the buying power of the public and general prosperity. That this is now being facilitated on a more satisfactory basis has given a better note to the situation. However, there appears to be an increasing spirit of caution on the part of the spending public which is having some effect upon current consumption and trade but which is altogether healthy in relation to the national position. This spirit of caution may be a reflection of a desire to participate in the new government loan, but with the average wage-earner it appears to be a more serious consideration of his own welfare. In the investment situation there is a similar note indicated by a hesitancy on the part of both large and small buyers which has left trading in a state of stagnation and has allowed prices to decline to levels which appear abnormally low in relation to everything else but the very uncertain future.

With regard to government spending for munitions, THE FINANCIAL POST learns on high authority that, while there has been a big cut in the volume of the shell orders, the present rate of expenditure will be kept up indefinitely. The Imperial Munitions Board is responsible for the distribution of about $30,000,000 per month. However, this is not by any means the extent of war spending in Canada, as may be understood from the American war orders coming to the country and the shipbuilding situation, which shows that more vessels are being built in the country in addition to those for the Munitions Board than the board itself has ordered.

The Price of Wheat.

Government spending is also a big factor in the agricultural situation as indicated by reports from Winnipeg which go to show that the method by which the so-called fixed price for wheat is being maintained is by the agents of the British and Allied Governments buying what is offered at that price. Recently the deliveries to this account have been enormous. If they continue so, and the government can buy more than it desires at the price referred to, in competition with private buyers, then the outlook is that the price will be adjusted. It has been officially stated that the American price may be changed to suit export demand and the same would apply in Canada. However, by periodical adjustments the day to day fluctuations as the result of unregulated speculation may be eliminated. If the government endeavored to set a price to prevail for the whole crop the result would be that all deliveries would be made at once, the farmer getting the benefit of interest on his money and evading the loss of shrinkage.

The Need for Thrift.

As stated above, there are evidences that the uncertainty of the period ahead is resulting in a caution on the part of the people, which is one of the first indications of that thrift which should have been the war-time policy in every home. Our increasing expenditures for imports—increasing more rapidly than our exports—are an indication of the economic unsoundness, from a national standpoint, of the extravagance which has prevailed. Price alone has been the regulator which has saved the situation. High prices enforce thrift in a national way and increase the exportable surplus. The point is that there should have been other steps taken to enforce thrift. An equitable system of taxation to prevent the importation of foreign luxuries would have kept money at home, and would have given a tax revenue to the nation which would have been such that there would probably not have been the recent financial crisis in relation to financing British war business in Canada.

DEAL BEING CLOSED.

Negotiations for Sale of King Edward Hotel Nearing Conclusion.

It is understood that the negotiations under which the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, passes into the hands of interests associated with the United Hotels Company were practically concluded yesterday. The United Hotels Company controls a chain of hotels in the United States and the new Royal Connaught Hotel in Hamilton. It was reported to be behind the Hotel Devonshire proposition in Toronto, which presumably will be dropped now.

CANADA'S PART IN COMBATING SUBMARINE EVIL

Nearly 200 Vessels Are Now Being Built in This Country.

IMPERIAL MUNITIONS BOARD

Government Contracts Let for 37 Steel and 47 Wooden Ships—Private Firms Have Total of 107 Under Way.

Special to The Financial Post

OTTAWA.—A big shipbuilding program is being carried out in Canada at the present time. The program is tremendously larger than is generally imagined and Canada is not behind in carrying out her part of the effort of the Allies to meet the German submarine menace by a great shipbuilding program. Some of the work which is being carried on in Canada is of such a nature as cannot be mentioned. Aside from the program of the Imperial Munitions Board, there are being built on the Atlantic Coast fourty-four steamers of all kinds. On the Great Lakes there are being built forty-five vessels of all kinds. Of those built on the Great Lakes, all but one are of steel. On the Pacific Coast there are being constructed eighteen vessels, some wood and some steel. Altogether the following vessels are being built:

Canadian Vickers Ltd., two steel cargo steamers, gross tonnage 9,400 tons and one dredge 2,360 tons.

Davie Shipbuilding Co., Levis, Que., a car ferry, 3,050 tons, steel.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., two cargo steamers, 3,000 tons, steel.

Grant & Horne, St. John, N.B., one cargo steamer, wooden, 2,800 tons.

Southern Salvage Co., Liverpool, N.S., one cargo steamer, wooden, 2,800.

Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., Port Arthur, Ont., 7 cargo steamers, 14,737 tons, steel.

Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., two cargo steamers, 4,800 tons, steel.

Polson's Iron Works, Toronto, 8 cargo steamers, steel, 18,800 tons.

Thor Iron Works, Toronto, two cargo steamers, steel, 4,874 tons.

Toronto Shipbuilding Co., two cargo steamers, steel, 6,000 tons.

Welland Shipbuilding Co., Welland, Ont., two cargo steamers, steel, 4,700 tons.

Midland Dry Docks Co., Midland, Ont., three cargo steamers, steel, 6,000 tons.

The Imperial Munitions Board is carrying out as large a program. They have let contracts for 37 steel ships with a tonnage of 3,500 to 8,800 tons each, and for 47 wooden ships with a tonage of $2,800 tons each. These contracts are divided between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The great difficulty in the way of steel ship building is the securing of steel plates. There are no rolling mills in Canada for ship plates, and the American authorities have been seizing all the material turned out in the States. They have been sternly against any shipments to Canada, and all licenses have been refused. However, largely through the efforts of Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the Munitions Board, this situation has now been improved and the embargo has been raised to an extent to permit Canadian contracts to be filled.

Among the large contracts aside from the Imperial Munitions Board orders are the following. Naval orders are not mentioned:

	Vessels	Tonnage
Atlantic Coast	44	32,280
Pacific Coast	18	58,790
Great Lakes	45	64,621
	107	155,691

The Belgian Consul in Montreal has issued a warning that German agents have been misleading Canadian exporters of rubber, and getting goods through to Germany by way of Holland.

DAIRY PRODUCTS A BIG FACTOR IN OVERSEAS TRADE

U.S. Fears $35 to $40 a Ton For Hay, as Shortage Acute.

WHO TAKES SHRINKAGE ?

Fall Wheat Seeding Fair Acreage—Apples $6 Per Barrel—Buckwheat and Corn Crops Hurt by Frost—Snow in West.

By F. M. CHAPMAN,
Editor, "The Farmer's Magazine."

The crop returns from Canada's fields are figuring out well. Yields in all field crops are encouraging, with possible exceptions in the case of beans, buckwheat, cob corn and Ontario apples. Frost in the case of the first three was the factor in the decline and an almost total crop failure in Ontario leaves the supplying of our apples to the Maritimes and to British Columbia. Other features of the marketing of the crops are the uncertainty of the prices for wheat, who is to bear the depreciation losses, and the shortage of the hay crop in the United States which is bound to result on conditions here. Canada has nearly 15,000,000 tons of a hay crop this year as compared with 13,500,000 tons last year. The conversion of the hay crops, the corn fodder crops, the root crops and coarse grain crops into dollars is through the livestock route. Canada's livestock totals show an increase in cattle, sheep and horses, but a decline in hogs.

The following crops, which are not as a rule turned into direct money values, are estimated in Canada as follows:

Crops	1917 Yields Tons.	Total Value
Hay and Clover..	14,897,500	$150,000,000
Fodder Corn ...	2,500,000	10,000,000
Turnips, Mangels, etc.	(Bush.) 60,000,000	18,000,000
Corn for Husking	6,000,000	6,000,000
Totals		$184,000,000

In the case of the U.S. hay crop, the Breeders' Gazette says that American farmers face the worst shortage of hay ever experienced. Illinois men fear they will have to pay $35 and $40 a ton before the next crop comes in. In many sections hay is now $20 a ton. This has not affected, local hay prices in Canada as yet. Carrying charges will have a big influence in keeping prices here down until the wheat and coal traffic lessens.

All this valuation must be accounted for, together with the labor expended in the returns from livestock and their products during the coming winter. That the outturn will increase the money circulation by largely increased figures is certain. The following are the nearest figures procurable on the livestock figures in Canada to-day:

(000's omitted)

Stocks	1917 Totals	1916 Totals	1913 Totals
Horses	3,035	2,990	2,866
Milch Cows ..	2,642	2,608	2,740
Other Cattle ..	3,325	3,313	3,915
Sheep	2,009	1,965	2,128
Hogs	2,513	2,814	3,448

In price returns the livestock products of 1917 show a big advance over all previous years in all lines save horses. And in their case development of power machinery has doubtless prevented as big a spread as otherwise would have been certain. The development of powder and condensed milk manufacture, bacon curing, beef packing and woolen requirements have sent prices in those lines away up. In the case of the milk products, the greater demands for condensed milk and the easier methods of taking care of the product are having the effect of driving farmers from the business of whole milk selling, a fact noticeable in all cities where prices are causing controversy. Consumers stand in their own light when they oppose increases, which are legitimate, for such opposition in turn reacts against them in decreasing the supply.

The buckwheat crop in 1916 was 341,500 acres with a total production of nearly 6,000,000 bushels. This year the acreage is believed to be about equal but the frosts of September 9th cut the yield practically in half, so that it is safe to say the

Continued on page 7.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 Years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up, $16,000,000. Rest, $16,000,000.
Undivided Profits, $1,557,034.
Total Assets - - - $386,806,887.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President
Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.E., Vice-President
R. B. Angus, Esq. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. C. R. Hosmer, Esq.
H. R. Drummond, Esq. D. Forbes Angus, Esq. Wm. McMaster, Esq.
Major Herbert Molson, M.C. Harold Kennedy, Esq.
H. W. Beauclerk, Esq. G. B. Fraser, Esq.
Colonel Henry Cockshutt. J. H. Ashdown, Esq.

Head Office: MONTREAL
General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.
Assistant General Manager—A. D. Braithwaite
Branches and Agencies { Throughout Canada and Newfoundland
Also at London, England
And New York, Chicago and Spokane in the United States.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864 Head Office, MONTREAL
President—Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O. Vice-President—K. W. Blackwell
Managing Director—E. F. Hebden General Manager—D. C. Macarow

Paid-up Capital	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	7,421,292
Total Deposits	92,102,072
Total Assets	121,130,558

233 Branches and Agencies in Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Special attention given to Collections. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available and payable, respectivly, in all parts of the world. Travellers' Cheques issued in convenient denominations, payable at par throughout the world.

TORONTO BRANCH, A. B. Patterson, Manager.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.
Paid-up Capital - $4,866,666.66 Reserve Fund - $3,017,333.33

Head Office—5 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James Street, MONTREAL.
H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager.
Advisory Committee in Montreal
SIR HERBERT B. AMES, M.P.
W. R. MILLER, Esq. W. R. MACINNES, Esq.

This Bank has Branches in all the principal Cities of Canada, including Dawson (Y.T.) and Agencies at New York and San Francisco in the United States. Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world.

Agents for the Colonial Bank, West Indies

Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued negotiable in all parts of the world.

Savings Department at All Branches

The Standard Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend Notice No. 108

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending October 31st, 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City, and its Branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of November, 1917, to shareholders of record of the 20th of October, 1917.

By order of the Board,
C. H. EASSON,
General Manager.
Toronto, September 21st, 1917.

ESTABLISHED 1875
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
CAPITAL PAID UP $7,000,000 RESERVE FUND $7,000,000
PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL and other HIGH-CLASS SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD
Correspondence Invited
Address:
THE MANAGER, BOND DEPARTMENT
Toronto
62

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855
Paid Up Capital - - - $4,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - - 4,800,000

Head Office, Montreal

Besides its 98 Branches in Canada, the Molsons Bank has agencies or representatives in almost all the large cities in the different countries of the world, offering its clients every facility for promptly transacting business in every quarter of the globe.

Edward C. Pratt, General Manager

NEWS OF SECURITIES – Depression Continues

INVESTMENT SITUATION.

THERE has been no improvement in the general investment situation in the Canadian markets during the week. Conditions have continued much as they have been for some weeks. In other words, the process of readjustment to lower levels has continued, creating a market so soft that it would be difficult to say where small realizing effort would not cause a sharp decline. For the most part the tenor of the situation has been in harmony with that of Wall Street, but it was noticeable that the show of strength in the latter market in the later trading found no reflection on the Canadian exchanges.

In the United States the general uncertainty as to the effect of price fixing and profits-taxing programs, together with liquidation for the approaching government loan, provide explanations for the realizing movement, but in Canada conditions are different as regards the first two factors mentioned. Price-fixing may have some effect and the war profits taxation schedule is far from satisfactory, but these are not new factors, and even so they should be largely offset by the fact that the industries which chiefly benefited from the munitions contracts have had an opportunity to place themselves in financial entrenchments. The strength of these entrenchments appears to be overlooked by an investing public, which sees only the approach of uncertain and indefinite forces in after-war readjustment and financial difficulties in the interval.

The approaching war loan is undoubtedly an influence in Canada as is the corresponding flotation in the United States. The attractiveness of Canada's loan to the investor cannot be discounted and no effort should be made to do so. At the same time there are undoubtedly many of the better investment securities which can be had at very attractive figures. There is no indication, as has been previously pointed out, that these figures will not go lower, but many people have been left by waiting for the bottom.

Following is an opinion of the effect of the war profits taxation program in the United States by J. S. Bache & Co., New York, indicating that some mistakes have been made similar to those which were made in Canada:

> The heavy burdens of war have now been strapped to the back of industry and it will resume its march forward, accommodating itself to them as best it can. That industry will be able to bear these burdens without eventual loss of spirit or energy, no one need doubt. That in the end, these and even heavier requirements would have been necessary, is readily admitted. It can, however, be seen how a more deliberate and gradual assessment of them might have been engineered, so that industry, speeding up both in volume and profits, would have taken them on in successive steps without perceptible strain. It is useless now, however, to speculate on what might have been, although it appears clear that price-fixing has called a long halt in business and profit-making, which has added to the burden and difficulty of placing the second great loan. The prospect of ample profits in his own business is always an inducement to the individual to invest heavily in any great public undertaking—to invest many times the amount which may be in hand for such purpose at the moment—on the ground that future good earnings can be relied upon to see the investor through. A condition of cheerfulness produced by hope of ample profits widely distributed has been checked to a large extent by the imposition of a drastic excess profits tax. And the enormous subscriptions which would have flowed into the Liberty Loan from general business must necessarily be largely curtailed. This does not mean that business will not do its share and more than its share, as it usually does. The business man will give everything he thinks he can afford—and more. But judgment in such matters of amounts to be spared is quite a different matter when viewed in times of caution, as compared with decisions in times of extreme optimism. So that the placing of the loan must now become a matter of unstinted effort instead of the result of overwhelming enthusiasm.

STEEL

Market Continues Dull and Weak—Situation in the Steel Trade Unsettled.

By P. BAIN, M.E.,
Editor Canadian Machinery.

The market has been quiet and trading in steel issues again narrow with a downward tendency in prices, although the net loss has not been important. The general conditions now prevailing in the market are not conducive to activity in steel securities, owing to the financial situation, while there is also some apprehension as to the outlook in the steel industry, caused largely by the falling off in orders for munitions. In regard to this matter, while it is a fact that the output of shells has been reduced, the production of steel is still considerable due to large orders for 6 in. shells. The reduction in tonnage output will not be as heavy as outward appearances would indicate, as the 6 in. shell requires considerably more steel than the 18 pnd. shell, which has been the principal size up to date. Continued activity in the munitions industry is entirely dependent upon the ability of the Canadian Government to finance contracts for shells, thus introducing an element of uncertainty into the situation.

The total production of steel ingots and direct castings in Canada in the first six months of the current year amounted to 836,149 short tons, an increase of 246,596 tons, or 42 per cent., over the corresponding period of 1916. Pig iron output from returns covering all producers was 586,998 short tons as against 562,097 in the first six months of 1916. Imports from the United States have been on a considerably larger scale. The total imports of steel ingots and direct castings for the first six months of the year totalled 139,640 short tons, against 47,493 in the same period in 1916; in pig iron the increase was from 29,801 tons last year to 38,858 tons this year.

The outlook in the trade in regard to the embargo continues obscure and will remain so until the question has received further consideration by the authorities at Washington. What is likely to develop is difficult to say, but it is hard to be optimistic concerning the outcome of the negotiations. The embargo was put on for the specific purpose of conserving the steel output for war purposes. As the U. S. Government requirements for this purpose are increasing all the time, the supplies available for domestic requirements become correspondingly less. Canadian consumers will naturally be affected to the same extent as those in the States, if not more so and it is difficult to see how the situation can be materially improved. Steel will be allowed to come in under license for shipbuilding, railways and farm implements. These cover a fairly extensive field, but there are still many other industries not engaged on war work which will unfortunately suffer.

	Close, Oct. 4	Close, Oct. 11	Change
Can. Car, com.	25	22	— 3
Do., pref.	54	52	— 2
Can. Loco., com.	58	58	..
Do., pref.	83	84	+ 1
Gen. Elec.	103	102½	— ½
Dom. Bridge	138	135½	— 2½
Dom. Iron, pr.	89	89	..
Dom. Steel	58	57¼	— ¾
N.S. Steel, com.	85	83¼	— 1¾
Do., pref.	105	105	..
N. Stl. Car, com.	5	5	..
Ont. Stl. Pr. com.	29	25¼	— 3¾
St. of Can., com.	54¼	54¼	..
Do., pref.	87¾	87	— ¾
Rus. Motor, com.	60	63	+ 3
Do., pref.	100	103	+ 3

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL.

Market action of Nova Scotia Steel since the underwriting syndicate was dissolved and given its full 7 per cent. profit on the $5,000,000 of new common has been most disappointing. The new management, however, is understood to be satisfied with the outlook and look forward with confidence to the future. A thorough investigation is being made of the company's properties and new ideas introduced where necessary which will materially improve the physical and financial condition of the company. Nova Scotia Steel is going through a process of adjustment, and it will take three to six months more before the more important of these changes are perfected. Nova Scotia Steel in the first half of 1917 earned $20.75 per share on its then $7,500,000 common. There is now outstanding $12,500,000 common, and by the first of December $15,000,000 common will be outstanding. For all of 1917 the company is likely to earn $20 per share on its $15,000,000 or 40 per cent. on a comparative basis with 1916. The company will resume making of munitions, some new shell orders having already been taken and further large orders are pending. The company is not selling a ton of pig iron for outside use, and its coal sales are inconsequential. Development along these lines clearly awaits the return of peace. A lot of economies of operation are being introduced which have begun to show in lower costs of production. The company has been fortunate in its purchases of material for shipbuilding. Early in the year when plates were selling at about 4c, Scotia executive, in view of the fact that they had contracts for three steel freighters, availed themselves of the opportunity to purchase 10,000 tons of ship plates at around the foregoing figure which not only laid the foundation of a handsome profit but ensured the material being on hand when required thus avoiding possible delays in construction of the vessels. Scotia stock is steady around 84.

CANADIAN CAR.

The situation in regard to a supply of steel for the new orders for cars given the Canadian Car & Foundry Co. has improved in the last two weeks according to official information furnished THE FINANCIAL POST. Material has started coming in while in addition the company has on hand sufficient for the first one thousand cars. Arrangements have been made for beginning work at the Fort William shops. The fact that steel for railway equipment will be licensed for export, will remove any trouble that might arise on this connection. Both issues have been weak for some time, the preferred having recently sold down to 48, the lowest price in its history, while the common is down to 20½. The action of Canadian Car stock is disappointing even when allowing for the general weakness in the market, dividend delays however are affecting the situation. In 1915 the preferred was as high as 126, while three months ago the price was around 70 from which point it has been steadily declining. In spite of the weakness, reports concerning the company's affairs have been favorable on account of the important contracts for cars which have been received. It is understood that the company's credit is better than for a long time past, and there is every reason to believe that, with the large amount of contracts now on hand, the profits during the coming year will be in every way satisfactory to shareholders.

DOMINION STEEL.

The agitation in favor of increased dividend disbursement is gaining momentum among a section of Steel shareholders. Reports of dissatisfaction have been current for some time and recent developments indicate that some action will be taken with the above end in view. A conference of a number of shareholders was held in Toronto recently when a plan was discussed as to steps that should be taken to induce the directors of the Steel Corporation to make a larger distribution of profits to the shareholders. It is understood that a decision was reached to discuss the matter further with the directors. Steel has been steady although weakness developed latterly, the stock selling down to 56⅝. The contract with the Imperial Munitions Board, which calls for a certain tonnage of steel, is not affected by recent developments in the munitions industry, except that the steel will go into 6-in. shells instead of shrapnel, in other words the contract as to tonnage stands but merely changes in form of delivery.

FOUNDRIES AND FORGINGS.

The purchase of the Delaney Iron & Forgings Co. of Buffalo, N.Y., by the Canada Foundries & Forgings Co. was ratified at a special meeting of the shareholders of the latter company, held at Brockville on Wednesday. The transaction will materially strengthen the Canadian organization in its program of extension into shipbuilding activities at its Welland properties, as the Delaney plant has been a successful producer of ship forgings for many years. The transfer of the ownership of the Buffalo plant will be effective as of date July 1, last, according to the terms of the option given to the Canadian Forgings interests some months ago. Profits which have accrued from the Buffalo plant since that date, owing to the activity in shipbuilding, have been substantial, and will reduce the net cost of the Canadian company's purchase. It is understood that the transaction will be financed to a very large extent out of the treasury of Canada Forgings. A small amount of the company's bonds will probably be issued temporarily to furnish the balance of cash required.

TEXTILES

Stocks Generally Were Weaker in Sympathy With Rest of Market.

Trading was more brisk this week in textiles than for many weeks past, but in the main prices showed a tendency to decline, only one stock holding up steadily. The general weakness was in sympathy with the rest of the market.

The general situation shows a continuation of steady buying, but on a decreased average compared with last year. The most of the "placing" has been completed for next spring, and there is a seasonable quietness in most quarters. The mills generally, however, are well situated in regard to orders.

The cotton market continues to rise, and has now reached a nervous state, where it may be expected to topple over at any moment, or to go even higher. All theories in respect to raw cotton have been shown to be untenable, bearish and bullish alike. During this week spot cotton reached 27½ cents, the high attained earlier in the year, and exceeding any high level since the Civil War.

Difficulties in wool supplies continue to trouble the knitted goods and woolen mills, and cut down production. Prices, not so much of wool, but of yarn, keep on rising with the scarcity.

	Close, Oct. 4	Close, Oct. 11	Change
Can. Cot., com.	48½	48½	..
Do., pref.	76	77	+ 1
Dom. Tex., com.	81	81	..
Mon. Knit, com.	30	30	..
Penmans, com.	69	64	— 5
Do., pref.	82	82	..

CANADIAN COTTONS.

The various mills continue to be engaged on present business, arrears of past contracts, and the heavy United States orders.

"We are encouraging the jobbers and others to reduce the heavy stocks they have on hand," said A. Dawson, vice-president and general manager, to THE FINANCIAL POST. "This course we feel will be in their best interests. We are not worrying for business ourselves, as we have all we want. More United States inquiries are coming in, in addition to the duck we are making up now. The rise in raw cotton has made no appreciable difference in the orders, one way or the other. Labor conditions continue to improve."

Practically all the advance orders for next spring have now been placed with Canadian Cottons and the sorting business for immediate delivery is going on as usual. So far there has been little improvement in the labor situation through the release of girls from munition works, while conscription is expected to make it more difficult to keep up the supply of male labor.

The stock opened at 48½, the same price as last week, sold up to 49, and then eased off to 48. The preferred, however, gained 1½ points, selling at 77, compared with 75⅝ last week.

DOMINION TEXTILE.

It is a tribute to Textile that its stock, with fairly large sales, continued to hold firm at 81 this week, the same price as last.

CANADIAN CONVERTERS.

Steady business which up to the present has exceeded last year's continues for Canadian Converters. This week the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. was declared, payable Nov. 15, to shareholders of record Oct. 31. There is $1,733,500 of common stock issued out of the authorized $3,000,000.

MONARCH KNITTING.

There were no signs of any more of the stock of Monarch Knitting coming out this week, as it has been very inactive nearly all the year. The last quoted price on common was 30, but only for a few shares, so this is hardly a criterion.

PENMANS.

Already a number of lines have had to be withdrawn of next Spring's delivery, owing to the limited supply being sold out. For all that are available the demand is strong even at existing high prices, especially as outside competition is growing less. The stock took a weak turn the last few days, selling at 65 on Tuesday and one point less on Wednesday. This is 5 points below the ruling price of the last few weeks, 69. A few shares of preferred sold at 82, the same as one week ago.

MILLING

No Definite Arrangement Yet As To Flour Price—Little Change Likely.

By J. L. RUTLEDGE,
Editor Canadian Grocer.

While there has been no definite arrangement yet made between the millers and the food controller for setting an actual price for flour for the different grades, some action in this matter is expected in the very near future. The fact that a maximum profit of 25 cents a barrel has been set and the fixing of the price of wheat at $2.21 has, according to the millers, pretty well established the price of flour and there is little likelihood of any material change. According to the millers, a decline of perhaps 10 cents is the most that is to be expected. Up to the present no fixed margin of profit has been set on mill feeds. That is likely to cause some difficulty, as a fixed price on flour will be hard to maintain if mill feed prices are permitted to fluctuate.

The past week has been marked by a very substantial increase in the activities of all milling concerns. Practically all the mills are now running at their full capacity. This satisfactory condition is partially due to the fact that the British Government has again come into the market for flour, and is buying heavily, and to the fact that domestic demand has been greatly increased. This is the result of the fact that most users of flour have been hanging back pending a settlement of the price question, and now the large bakers and wholesale handlers find themselves short of material and have to buy. As this holding back attitude had continued for some time past, it is believed that there must be heavy stocks to be replenished which in itself would mean good business for some time to come.

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

The fixing of the price of flour in the form of limiting the net profits to 25c a barrel would work out a larger gross profit for the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. than the amount of $569,747, which was announced last week, for the output of this mill is far more than the odd 2,400,000 that would be represented by the profits. As a matter of fact the 25c net may not be realized under the new arrangement for the larger mills. A difficulty that still remains to be met at Ottawa is that some of the larger mills could sell at less than the smaller if all observed the 25c-a-barrel profit.

Since the announcement was made the orders for flour have improved, showing that the trade regards the present prices as fair ones under the Food Controller's ruling.

A comparison of profits for the last eight years shows that the present year holds an easy record, although in 1913 the net figures were $549,677.

For 1916, $525,141; 1915, $518,920; 1914, $507,939; 1913, $549,677; 1912, $457,012; 1911, $412,154; and 1910, $475,226.

Despite the very satisfactory condition of the Lake of the Woods Milling company's business as shown in the annual report, the investing public is still not inclined to go in heavily for this stock. This is probably due to the fact that the directors decided not to declare a bonus. In any event the stock of the company maintained the uneventful nature of its career during the past week, no sales being registered in either the common or preferred. The last sale in the common was at 125 and in the preferred at 116.

MAPLE LEAF.

Little activity marked the course of the Maple Leaf Milling Company stock for the past week, and what activity there was showed a decided reaction from the figures noted when the prospects of a substantial bonus was still in the air. The bonus once declared the stock has again returned to the figures in vogue before that point was mooted. The range of prices for the common during the past week was 98 to 99½ with the buying merely nominal, a decline of 11 points from the high of the preceding week. The preferred showed the same influence, the very few sales noted taking place at 93½.

OGILVIE FLOUR.

The stock of the Ogilvie Milling Company, in line with all the other milling stocks, showed a falling off, after the excitement of the past few weeks. This stock too has returned to the average figures, or slightly below the average figures of the time previous to the bonus. Some hundred shares were disposed of during the week the price being 140½. In the preferred there were no sales recorded.

ST. LAWRENCE FLOUR.

The operations of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills Company during the past year have been of an unusually satisfactory nature, and have shown a most substantial increase of business for the year ending August 31. It is the intention to have the stock of the company listed on the Montreal Exchange in the near future. A full discussion of the Company's business appears on another page of this issue.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO.

The directors of the British-American Tobacco Co. have decided to sell 1,000,000 of the Canadian company's shares to financiers in London, instead of distributing the same to shareholders. The proceeds will be used to provide fresh capital. Forecasts on the company's earnings for the current year are favorable.

MINING STOCKS

Business About on a Level With Last Week, Prices Being Generally Noticeably Lower.

The mining market has passed through another quiet week. Under the influence of a steady decline in the price of bar silver, stocks have shown weakness and there have been general recessions in value. Even the gold stocks have fallen off and in the case of Hollinger a drop of as much as 35 cents has been recorded. The changes for the week in the principal issues may be set forth as follows:—

	Close Oct. 4	Close Oct. 11	Change
Adanac	.16½	.15	— .01½
Beaver	.37½	.36	— .01½
Dome Mines	8.10	8.00	— .10
Dome Ex.	.12	.10¼	— .01¾
Hargraves	.10	.09	— .01
Hollinger	5.25	4.90	— .35
McIntyre	1.42	1.40	— .02
Nipissing	8.15	7.85	— .30
Vipond	.26	.25	— .01
Newray	.65	.52	— .13
Temiskaming	.34½	.29	— .05½
West Dome	.16½	.16	— .00½

The average day's trading during the week extended to 75,106 shares. as against 76,572 shares the previous week, which shows that business has been about on a par for the past fortnight. Bar silver has dropped in the interval from 92⅛ cents to 88¼ cents, a net loss of over 20 cents from the high mark of two weeks ago. No very good explanation of the decline in silver has been as yet forthcoming. Over-speculation has doubtless been one reason. While another is to be found in the selling which has developed in China and India. The daily business on the Standard Exchange, together with the New York *quotation on* silver, is as follows:—

		Trans. in shares	Bar Silver per oz.
Friday, October	5	82,037	91⅛c
Saturday "	6	30,301	90⅝c
Monday "	8	ex. closed	
Tuesday "	9	82,189	89⅝c
Wednesday "	10	100,523	88⅞c
Thursday "	11	80,480	88¼c

Shipments of ore from the Cobalt mines continue at record levels. Last week eleven companies figured in the shipping list, 29 cars were despatched and 2,184,919 pounds were sent out. This is the first time in recent years that over two million pounds were shipped in a single week. In fact during the early months of 1917, 29 cars a month was about the average. The shipping mines were as follows:—

Shipper	Cars	Pounds
Mining Corporation	10	695,520
Nipissing	6	448,199
Dominion Reduction	4	346,600
Coniagas	2	165,554
McKinley-Darragh	1	109,134
Beaver	1	86,757
National	1	70,811
Buffalo	1	65,593
La Rose	1	65,551
O'Brien	1	64,060
Trethewey	1	57,140
Total	29	2,184,919

Bullion shipments for the week:—

Shipper	Bars	Ounces	Value
Nipissing	85	110,581.02	$108,236.60

Figures for the month of September show that shipments aggregated 63 cars, containing 4,600,082 pounds, Nipissing leading with 25 cars and 1,762,201 pounds.

CONSOLIDATED SMELTER.

Operations at the company's smelter at Trail are reported to be on a very satisfactory basis. During the month of August over 1,300 tons of high grade zinc were treated, or more than double the quantity at the commencement of the year, and over 1,800 tons of lead bullion. An idea of the magnitude of the company's operations in silver may be gained by the fact that it recently sold 100,000 ounces at over $1 per ounce. The company is conserving its gold. The Virginia gold mine which was considered worth $3,500,000 when it was taken over about a year ago, is now proven to be worth twice that amount, as disclosed through development work. It is pointed out by J. M. Robinson & Sons of Montreal that the company is a complete unit of itself. It owns and operates mines producing gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc and also owns its own refinery. In addition it has its own sulphuric acid plants and owns the West Kootenay Power company, which supplies all the electric power necessary for the operation of the plant and other companies. One of these customers is the Canada Copper company, which is spending between four and five million dollars building a 3,000-ton mill and developing its property near Princeton, B.C. This latter company will have its copper smelted at the Trail smelter.

In connection with the company's operations it might be again stated, as has been previously pointed out, that the cost of production has increased all along the line as regards labor, chemicals and other supplies, and these increases have the effect of largely reducing the net profits available for distribution to the shareholders. However, so long as the war demand continues there need be no apprehension as to the company being able to continue to make a splendid showing.

Final figures for the company's year, covering ore receipts at the Trail smelter, have been issued this week. During the last ten days of September, receipts amounted to 10,554 tons, bringing the twelve-month total up to 386,888 tons. This is within a very few tons of 100,000 less than the previous year's record, when receipts reached 486,913 tons. The September figures were as follows:—

Week ending	1917	1916	Diff.
September 7	10,864	8,286	+ 2,578
" 14	8,581	10,113	— 1,532
" 21	9,294	11,814	— 2,520
" 30	10,554	12,743	— 2,189
Year to date	386,888	486,913	—100,025

DOME EXTENSION.

Directors of Dome Mines have set at rest all uncertainty about the Dome Extension option by deciding not to take it up. In announcing this decision the secretary of Dome Extension, President De Lamar of Dome Mines, writes as follows:—

"At a quarterly meeting of the Dome Mines Company, held on the 8th day of October, 1917, the question came up whether the company was justified under present labor conditions to avail themselves of the option to purchase the Dome Extension Mines; said option will expire on October 15th, 1917. The matter was thoroughly discussed, and the conclusion reached was that, notwithstanding desirable ore bodies of good grade were encountered by diamond drilling, said ore bodies were located at the end line between the two properties, and at a depth of between 1,400 and 1,600 feet and would require the sinking of a deep shaft, which at this time, under the present conditions of labor and supplies, would be very expensive, and since the Dome Mines and mill are working at less than half their capacity for lack of labor, and also since the Dome Mines has some 1,200 feet along the surface of partially unexplored territory lying idle for lack of men, the Dome Mines Company is not justified in purchasing the Dome Extension Mines at this inopportune time, but will be glad to reconsider this matter when labor becomes available again."

As a result of this decision, Dome Extension shares declined this week from 12¼ to 9¾, closing Thursday at 10¼.

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED.

With the acquisition of 350 acres of coal lands on Vancouver Island near Nanaimo, the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. has just announced its decision to construct a coke and byproducts plant at Anyox at an estimated expenditure of over million dollars. The company has decided to take this course owing to the difficulty from time to time of obtaining the necessary coke for the operation of its smelters. While this will be to the benefit of the company at Anyox it will be of greater use at Grand Forks where from time to time the smelter has been obliged to close owing to the shortage of coke. Provided the supply from the Crow's Nest district holds out, the product on the Island will be used at the northern mining centre. The Anyox plant will have a capacity of over 350 tons per day which will be manufactured from a daily average of over 400 tons of coal.

The company will undoubtedly engage in the manufacture of a number of byproducts for commercial purposes in addition to those which can be utilized in its own operations. The new Vancouver Island property will be proceeded with at once and a wharf and shipping facilities constructed. It is stated that the construction of the coke plant will begin at once and that coke will be manufactured within eighteen months. The present pay roll of 2,000 men at the northern camp will be materially added to in the added industrial activity thus planned.

DOME MINES.

It has been decided to keep the mill at Big Dome running, in spite of the various handicaps to production. This decision was arrived at at this week's meeting of directors in New York. The directors had the advice of Mr. Kaeding, consulting engineer, on this point, and his judgment was that the mill should be kept going.

Dome shares have been quoted pretty steadily around $8.00 all week, with changes to $7.90 and $8.10 on Tuesday and Wednesday.

HOLLINGER.

Wages being paid at Hollinger Consolidated are said to be attracting labor in good numbers to the mine. The rate is $4.00 per day to all branches of labor underground, though many employees are doing better than this. As a result development is progressing satisfactorily and ore reserves are being augmented at an average rate of upwards of half a million dollars per month.

Hollinger shares have shown weakness this week. Closing last Saturday at $5.25, they opened the week at $5.20, and sold down 30 cents to $4.90 on Thursday.

KERR LAKE.

September silver production at Kerr Lake amounted to 210,388 ounces, this comparing with 200,855 in August; 189,392 in July, and 251,367 in June. The average per month for the twelve months ended September 30 was 216,102 ounces.

Kerr Lake shares reacted to $5.20 on Thursday, a net loss of 80 cents from the high of two weeks ago.

McINTYRE.

It is generally considered likely, according to the Canadian Mining Journal, that the McIntyre management will soon ask the directors for the addition of another four hundred tons to the capacity of the mill, which will bring the capacity up to approximately 1,000 tons per day. The average grade of ore throughout the mine is $12.50 per ton; but owing to the fact that all ore over $2 per ton, which comes from development work, is being treated, the mill heads for the next few months are expected to run around $10 per month, as no effort is being made to regulate the mill heads. A decision to increase the milling capacity to 1,000 tons per day should increase the net earnings correspondingly. At the present rate the profits at this mine are estimated to be over $1,000,000, or about 30 per cent. on the issued capital of 3,600,000 shares.

The position of McIntyre shares has been little changed this week. Like all other stocks, they have reacted, the decline amounting to about 4 cents. This carried the price back to $1.39.

MINING CORPORATION.

Silver production from the Mining Corporation's properties is being maintained at a rate of upwards of 400,000 ounces per month, and for the current year the grand total is expected to reach 5,000,000 ounces. Ore reserves at the end of 1916 were 3,250,000 ounces, but in view of the record output of the current year it would appear reasonable to suppose that a considerable amount of high-grade ore has been encountered, and that the year might close with greater ore reserves than at the beginning.

NIPISSING.

During September Nipissing Mining Co. mined ore of an estimated value of $349,258, which constitutes a new high record for the year. Shipments of Nipissing and customs ore had a value of $346,948. No new veins were encountered during the month, but all stopes continued to produce satisfactorily. The high-grade plant treated 184 tons of ore, and shipped 264,898 fine ounces of silver. The low-grade mill treated 6,856 tons.

Nipissing directors announce that the transfer of assets from the old company to the new has been completed, in accordance with the resolution adopted by shareholders on August 21. Shares of the old company are transferable, share for share, for stock in the new company.

Nipissing shares have declined during the week from $8.10 to $7.85.

TEMISKAMING.

The task of examining the Temiskaming mine, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the special meeting on September 6, has been begun by Douglas Mutch, manager of the Hudson Bay Mine. It is not likely that his report will be ready until the close of the year.

At 29, the closing price on Thursday, Temiskaming shares have had a decline of 6½ points from the high of the previous week.

PULP AND PAPER

No Improvement Shown in the Position of This Group, Trading Being Still Light.

By W. A. CRAICK.

There is very little change to be noted this week in the position of the pulp and paper stocks. A small movement developed in two or three of the stocks just after the holiday but it did not amount to much and later in the week such small gains as were shown virtually faded away. Several issues were not traded in at all. The price changes for the week in the principal securities may be illustrated as follows:—

	Close Oct. 4	Close Oct. 11	
Laurentide	164¾	165	+ ¼
Riordon	115½	115¾	+ ¼
Spanish, Com.	15	14	— 1
Do., Pref.	..	..	..
Wayagamack	56	50¼	— 5¾
Brompton	44½	42½	— 2

Interesting conjectures as to what may befall the Canadian newsprint industry should the United States Government take action along the lines advocated by the Senate printing committee, may be expected. The committee wants government operation of the print paper and pulp industries in the United States during the war. To make this effective, there would have to be co-operation with Canada. The committee would therefore have the Canadian government limit exports to the United States during the war to shipments on U. S. government account alone

As an indication of how prices are weakening in the paper market, new lists recently issued by envelope manufacturers all show cuts of varying extent. The standard grade of No. 6 envelope is quoted at $1.40, which compares with $1.65 in the spring list; No. 7 envelope is down from $1.80 to $1.65; No. 8 from $2.00 to $1.75 and No. 8½ from $2.60 to $2.00. In short, there are cuts ranging all the way from 10% to 30%.

A decided slackness in the job printing business is reported at present. This will have its effect on both production and consumption of paper. Not only have printers overstocked and are therefore not in the market for the usual quantity of paper, but they have been letting out hands and otherwise cutting down overhead charges. One cause of the slackness is the reduction in catalogue work, many firms, in view of the uncertainty of prices, deciding not to produce the usual catalogues at the present time.

Canadian manufacturers are still maintaining quotations on book papers. These are the only lines in which there have not been general reductions. Whether, in face of the slackening demand, these prices can be held, is a question of considerable interest to the paper trade.

BROMPTON.

With its varied output, Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. is enabled to adapt itself readily to market conditions and to the demands for supplies, so as to balance up the activities of its mills. Business continues to be steady and in several directions the earning powers of the mills have increased during the present year. The present output, figured on a yearly basis, is as follows: Ground wood pulp, 30,000 tons; Kraft pulp, 12,000 tons; newsprint, 16,500 tons; fibre paper, 9,000 tons; box board, 10,500 tons, and 15,000,000 feet, board measure, of merchantable lumber. The development on the market for Canadian pulp should be shared by the Brompton mills.

At a meeting of the directors on Thursday of this week the regular dividends established last year were ordered paid; preferred, on a basis of 7% yearly, on $2,000,000 stock, and common, $7,000,000 stock, on the basis of 4% per annum and 1 per cent. of an extra, or 5 per cent. in all.

Brompton shares, which sold down from 47 to 44½ last week, continued their downward movement this week to 42½.

HOWARD SMITH PAPER CO.

Orders for bond paper, which is the exclusive output of the Howard Smith paper mills continue to come in steadily and the Beauharnois mills are working to capacity. The Crabtree mill, which will double the output to 40 tons daily, is not quite completed, but will be in operation very shortly. Most of the output of these mills is taken care of in Canada. The orders to-day do not equal those of one year ago, and show signs of tapering off from the record figures of last year and the earlier part of 1917. Under these conditions the Howard Smith mills can hardly expect to duplicate last year's record turnover. A favorable factor is the reception given the mills' samples in England, and, if space could be secured on vessels, large orders could be taken. The firm expects that this export business will develop after the war, as so many of the English mills are not operating now on paper, but have been turned over entirely to munitions.

There has been no trading in Howard Smith shares recently. The preferred went ex-dividend 1¾% on Tuesday.

RIORDON.

After some slackness in business for pulp during the summer months, the sales manager of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., T. J. Stevenson, reported to THE FINANCIAL POST that there was evidence of an awakened activity and by the first of December he expected that the demand would be quite brisk. In another article in this issue Mr. Stevenson takes up in detail the relation of Sweden to the export business of Canadian sulphite pulp, which holds out bright prospects for the Riordon mills for the next year, and indeed until the end of the war, if it is continued longer.

On Tuesday, there was an upward movement in Riordon shares which carried the price to 117¼ but on Wednesday the stock sold back to 115¾.

ABITIBI.

By the completion of their new pulp mill, the Abitibi Power and Paper Company are enabled to turn out double the output that they have been able to up to the present. "Our capacity has been doubled by the completion of our new mill," said the President, F. H. Anson, to THE FINANCIAL POST. "Instead of 65 tons a day of sulphite pulp we can turn out 130 tons and have doubled also our capacity of groundwood pulp to 300 tons daily. We are selling now to the extent of our whole increased output and the prospects are that we will be able to do so for some time."

This doubling of the output in pulp will mean a considerable advance in the gross earnings of this mill for the present year over last year if this condition keeps up. The demand for newsprint remains about the same, and although there was a little slacking off in the orders for pulp during the summer, the mills now have all they can do to fill the demands. The prices of pulp have dropped somewhat as compared with the high prices of last year and are not likely to be duplicated again in the face of a larger available supply, but the lessened profits per ton should be more than compensated for by the increase in the turnover of the mill. As is dealt with in another article in this issue the difficulty with Sweden is almost certain to result in an increased market for Canadian pulp in both the United States and in England.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER.

Frederick E. Hastings, holder of 900 shares of the preferred stock of the International Paper Co., has filed complaint in the Supreme Court of New York to compel the company to pay all accumulated deferred dividends due him and all other preferred stockholders who did not assent to the plan. The complaint also prays for the court to order directors to prepare a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the corporation for the purpose of ascertaining the surplus net profits available for the payment of back dividends.

About 90% of the preferred stockholders have already assented to the plan and received the settlement for back dividends and should the court compel the company to pay the full dividends in cash to stockholders who have not assented it would mean an outlay of about $670,000. Interests close to the company state that this payment could be made without particularly embarrassing its financial position.

Mr. Hastings alleges that there is no provision in the company's certificate of incorporation or its by-laws which regulates the matter of reserving working capital from surplus net profits and prevents the directors from paying deferred dividends.

TRANSPORTATION

Coal Embargo Added to the Difficulties of the Railway Companies.

Although the regulations of the United States Fuel Administration have been modified to such an extent that the coal embargo is not nearly so stringent as it was for a time, the situation is still a rather serious one for the Canadian railways. The fact that supplies were cut off from the lake ports make it practically impossible for them to supply a satisfactory transportation service to insure sufficient winter supplies. Pressure was brought to bear to change the regulation in order that Canada might get through large supplies before the close of navigation, and the argument was advanced that if the ports were not opened then the transcontinental carriers would have to concentrate their services in internal

Continued on page 4.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $15,000,000
REST - - $13,500,000

Head Office, TORONTO

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
SIR JOHN AIRD - - - General Manager
H. V. F. JONES - - Ass't General Manager

The Bank has branches in every part of the Dominion of Canada, as well as in St. John's, Newfoundland; New York, Seattle, San Francisco. Portland, Ore.; Mexico City, and London, England. By reason of its many branches in Canada, the Bank is able to place at the disposal of correspondents abroad excellent facilities for the transaction of every kind of banking business.

Collections

Collections made in any part of Canada at reasonable rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

The Dominion Bank

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., President
W. D. Matthews, Vice-President
C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

The London, England, Branch of The Dominion Bank at 73 Cornhill, E.C., conducts a General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business and has ample facilities for handling collections and remittances from Canada.

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament.

HEAD OFFICE, - WEYBURN, SASK.

NINETEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Simpson, Pres., Minneapolis, Minn.; Jos Mergens, Vice-Pres., Weyburn, Sask.; J. A. McBride, Weyburn Sask.; Frank Moffet, Weyburn, Sask.; H. N. Morphy, Weyburn, Sask.; S. E. Oscarson, White Rock, S.D.; N. D. McKinnon, Weyburn, Sask.; H. O. Powell, Gen. Mgr., Weyburn, Sask.

A General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

Head Offices and Nine Branches in Toronto

8-10 KING ST. WEST, HEAD OFFICE AND TORONTO BRANCH.

78 Church Street
Cor. Queen West and Bathurst
Cor. Queen East and Ontario
1220 Yonge St. Subway, cor. Alcorn Avenue
Cor. Bloor West and Bathurst
236 Broadview, cor. Wilton Ave.
1871 Dundas St., cor. High Park Ave.
Military Camp, Exhibition Park

Branches and Connections Throughout Canada

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Established 1865

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Paid-Up Capital ....$ 5,000,000
Reserve 3,400,000
Total Assets ....over $109,000,000

John Galt....................President
H. B. Shaw....................General Manager
J. W. Hamilton...Assistant General Manager

This Bank, having over 305 Branches in Canada extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business.

Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued payable all over the world.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

Attention is particularly drawn to the advantages offered by the Foreign Exchange Department of our London (England), New York and Montreal Offices and Merchants and Manufacturers are invited to avail themselves of the Commercial Information Bureaus established at these Branches. New York Agency, 49 Wall St., New York City. Geo. Wilson, Agent.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Limited

REPORTS AND BALANCE SHEET

For Year Ended August 31st, 1917, Presented to the Shareholders at the Sixteenth Annual Meeting, Held at Montreal, Que., October 11th, 1917.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

A Balance Sheet showing the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, also Profits for the year is submitted.

The Company's accounts have been audited by Messrs. Creak, Cushing, and Hodgson, Chartered Accountants, whose report is presented herewith.

The Company's Pension Fund now amounts to $143,976.74.

The surplus profits for the year with a sum taken from the Profit and Loss Account has been transferred to the Contingent Account, which now stands at $2,500,000.

The Company's properties have been in continuous operation at maximum capacity during the year, which has deferred the usual overhauling; provision has, however, been made for this purpose.

The usual quarterly dividends were paid during the year on the Preferred shares, and four quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent. were paid on the Common shares, together with a bonus of 15 per cent., which was paid on the 1st October, 1917.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CHAS. R. HOSMER.
President.

Montreal, October 11, 1917.

VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRCTOR'S ADDRESS.

Addressing the Shareholders present, Mr. W. A. Black, Vice-President and Managing Director, said:

I am sure the statement presented to you to-day will be considered most satisfactory.

We have passed through a very trying year. The wheat market was most erratic, and reached a level that had never been previously touched. The quality of the wheat was very irregular, and to get a satisfactory quality of flour, required more than usual care and consideration, but notwithstanding this, we were able to turn out the largest amount of flour in any year in the history of the business. Our Cereal mills have also been kept running steadily up to capacity, and the grain handled outside of wheat for milling was unusually large and very profitable owing to the steadily advancing markets.

This year we have shown the earnings other than those from flour milling separately, as the profits have been unusually large, and the impression prevails with some that an unduly large profit has been made on flour, which is not the case. It will be noted that nearly half the profits come from sources other than flour.

It may interest some to know that our contribution to the Business Tax this year will exceed the dividends paid to the holders of the Common Stock of the Company, so that while we have done well for our shareholders, we have also contributed very largely from our success towards the necessities of the Government. I would also like to state that we have a very large number of shareholders, and that the average individual holdings is thirty-five shares.

The demand for flour has been so urgent this year that we have not been able to give our mills the general overhauling that they should receive but proper depreciation has been made, and the work will be done as soon as business permits.

While our wheat crop this year will not yield as much as we had hoped for at one time, it will be very near the average, and of most superior quality. It will go farther than the wheat of last year, yielding a greater amount of excellent flour.

Our mills are all running full time, and we have sufficient business on our books to keep them going for some time to come.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

Sir Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Mr. W. A. Black, Mr. Charles Chaput, Mr. George E. Drummond, Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.E., Sir Herbert Holt, K.B., Mr. C. R. Hosmer, Sir Augustus Nanton, K.B., Mr. Shirley Ogilvie.

Messrs. Creak, Cushing, and Hodgson were appointed Auditors.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors, the following officers were appointed:

Mr. C. R. Hosmer, president; Mr. W. A. Black, vice-president and managing director; Mr. S. A. McMurtry, treasurer; Mr. G. A. Morris, secretary; Mr. W. R. Dean, assistant secretary.

Balance Statement, 31st August, 1917

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and at bank			$ 259,071.81
Bills receivable			617,277.89
Accounts receivable after making provision for all contingencies			1,667,867.53
Stocks on hand of wheat, flour, oatmeal, coarse grains, bags and barrels			2,637,009.96
Stable, plant, and office equipment			35,200.00
Investments			1,148,083.92
Active assets			$ 6,364,511.11
Investments for Pension Fund			111,064.20
Real estate, water powers and mill plants in Montreal, Winnipeg, Fort William, and Medicine Hat; elevators in Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan; property in St. John, N.B., and Ottawa—less depreciation			5,888,289.58
Goodwill, trade marks, patent rights, etc.			1.00
			$12,363,865.89

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable, including provision for war tax			$ 2,171,961.38
Provision for bond interest and dividends to date			507,750.00
Current liabilities			$ 2,679,711.38
Officers' Pension Fund			143,976.74
First mortgage bonds			2,350,000.00
Capital stock—Preferred			2,000,000.00
Common			2,500,000.00
Contingent account			2,500,000.00
Profit and Loss Account—			
Amount at credit 31st August, 1916		$ 846,330.62	
Trading profits for the year after payment of bond interest and making provision for war tax—			
Milling profits	$721,038.03		
Profits from other sources	637,809.12		
		$1,358,847.15	
		$ 2,205,177.77	
Less—Dividends on Preferred and Common Stocks	$ 765,000.00		
Less—Amount transferred to contingent account	1,250,000.00		
		$2,015,000.00	
			190,177.77
			$12,363,865.89

We have audited the books of the Company for the year ending 31st August, 1917, and certify the above to be a correct statement of the affairs of the Company at that date as shown by the books.

CREAK, CUSHING & HODGSON, C.A.,
Auditors.

Montreal, October 2nd, 1917.

To the Shareholders of The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Montreal.

Gentlemen: We beg to report that we have audited the books of the Company in Montreal, Winnipeg, Fort William, and Medicine Hat for the year ending 31st August, 1917, verifying the Cash and Bills Receivable on hand, the Bank Accounts, the Investments and the Accounts Receivable, in respect of which ample provision has been made for all contingencies.

The Stocks on hand of Wheat, Flour, and Supplies are certified, as to quantities, by the Superintendents of the various Mills, confirmed by the Mill Reports, and are valued on a safe and conservative basis, taking into consideration the abnormally high prices of Wheat and all Grains, and the contingencies of the markets.

Satisfactory provision has been very properly made for depreciation of the Mill Properties and Plants.

(Signed) CREAK, CUSHING & HODGSON, C.A.,
Auditors.

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 3

territory, and that transportation to the ocean ports would, therefore, suffer. This was considered as a strong argument in view of the fact that deliveries of war supplies in ocean ports are of the greatest importance.

Operating costs continue to prove a big problem for the railways, with the result that profits are being materially reduced. At the same time it is also significant that gross earnings are falling off, as indicated by the following figures:

Week Oct. 7—	1917.	1916.	Change.	%
C.P.R.	$2,842,000	$2,966,000	—$124,000	4.2
G.T.R.	1,342,050	1,319,090	+ 22,960	1.7
C.N.R.	758,500	857,400	— 98,900	11.6
	$4,942,550	$5,142,490	—$199,940	3.8

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

For the first seven days of October the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway company amounted to $2,842,000 compared with $2,966,000 for the corresponding period in 1916, a decrease of $124,000 or 4.2 per cent., but as compared with the figures for the first seven days in September there is an increase of $176,000. Following are comparative figures:—

	1917	1916	Dec.	%
Sept. 7	$2,666,000	$2,679,000	$13,000	.4
Sept. 14	2,691,000	2,728,000	87,000	1.3
Sept. 21	2,964,000	2,779,000	*185,000	6.6
Sept. 30	3,631,000	3,660,000	29,000	.7
	$11,952,000	$11,846,000	*$106,000	.8
Oct. 7	2,842,000	2,966,000	124,000	4.2

* Increase.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

The Canadian Northern Railway System reports gross earnings for the first week in October amounting to $758,500 which are lower by $98,900 than the figures for the corresponding period in 1916, when the gross amounted to $857,400. Compared with the earnings for the first week in September there is a gain of $42,700. Comparative figures follow:—

	1917	1916	Inc.	%
Sept. 7	$715,800	$708,900	$6,900	.9
Sept. 14	751,300	668,000	83,300	12.4
Sept. 21	770,200	726,000	44,200	6.0
Sept. 30	1,104,400	1,085,000	19,400	1.7
	$3,341,700	$3,187,900	$153,800	4.8
Oct. 7	758,500	857,400	*98,900	11.6

* Decrease.

From July 1, to October 7, the earnings amounted to $11,350,300 against $11,564,400 for the corresponding period a year ago, a decrease of $214,100.

GRAND TRUNK.

The Grand Trunk railway earnings for the first seven days in October amounted to $1,342,050, as against $1,319,090 for the corresponding period in 1916. The increase was $22,960 or 1.7 per cent. As compared with the figures for the first seven days in September there is a gain of $24,070. Following are comparative figures:—

	1917	1916	Inc.	%
Sept. 7	$1,317,980	$1,276,061	$41,919	3.2
Sept. 14	1,300,745	1,253,629	47,116	3.7
Sept. 21	1,336,312	1,310,670	25,642	1.9
Sept. 30	1,828,755	1,786,466	42,289	2.3
	$5,783,792	$5,626,826	$156,966	2.8
Oct. 7	1,342,050	1,319,090	22,960	1.7

A long letter has been written to the editor of the Montreal Gazette by a British stockholder of the Grand Trunk Railway who deals exhaustively with the company's present position in relation to the report of the Royal Commission, upon which the government nationalization policy and treatment of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific was more or less based. This stockholder warmly defends the administration and denies the charge of the majority report of the commission that the system was in a decline and incapable of performing its duties. For instance it is pointed out that last year the Grand Trunk made the largest gross earnings per mile of any of the three big systems in Canada and had the largest number of locomotives, largest number of passenger cars and of freight cars per mile of any of the big systems, while the permanent way and the bridges on the line are second to none.

The writer goes into a long history of the company and its financing in replying to the intimation of the report that the common stock is largely watered. Further it is pointed out that the Grand Trunk did not receive assistance from the Canadian government on anything like the scale which was afforded the C.P.R. and the Canadian Northern. Looking to the future two courses of action are suggested.

1. By taking over the Grand Trunk Pacific from the Grand Trunk as suggested by Mr. Smithers, and thus leaving the Grand Trunk a compact railway, only making it obligatory that it should establish a working board in Canada and that the London board should confine itself to the general direction and the finances of the company leaving operation to the Canadian board.

2. That the government should acquire the Grand Trunk Railway from the shareholders and with it, in due course, their interest in the Grand Trunk Pacific, paying them suitably, and in arriving at a price the government should bear in mind that junior stocks have so far received no dividends. Something like the following would be fair: Guaranteed stock, £85 per £100 stock; 1st preference, £90 per £100 stock; 2nd preference, £80 per £100 stock; 3rd preference, £60 per £100 stock; ordinary stock, £40 per £100.

Gross earnings of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the week ending September 14 amounted to £21,461 compared with £13,918 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of £7,543, while from July 1, to date, the earnings were £243,687, an increase of £72,719.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS.

There has been considerable activity in the securities of the Canada Steamships Company, considering the general quietness of the market. The price for the common has declined from 41½ last week to below 39, and the preferred is fractionally below 78, after showing strength for a few days.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Securities Continue to Develop Weakness Under the Prevailing General Influences.

There cannot be said to be any particular change in the market situation as regards the securities of Electric Railways and other public utilities companies. Prices show a tendency to ease off with the general market and under the unfavorable operating conditions prevailing for utilities. Shareholders of such stocks in Canada are no doubt giving their attention to the developments in the relations between private and public interests in the Ontario hydro power situation. Reference to these matters will be found elsewhere in this issue.

In many directions in the United States applications have been made by the radial and steam lines for permission to increase the fares that had been, in many cases, established by agreement with the local municipalities, or by legislative enactment. A similar movement has been undertaken by many of the public service corporations such as gas companies, electric lighting concerns and others.

The following information that has been supplied to THE FINANCIAL POST by Geo. M. Mattis, of Champaign, Ill., vice-president and treasurer of the Illinois Traction Company, will be of interest to a much wider circle of investors than those who hold the stock of that system of railways and other public service organizations, for it will serve to throw light on a movement that is bound in the near future to extend to Canada. Mr. Mattis writes as follows:

ELECTRIC RAILS.

"Last winter the St. Louis Electric Bridge Company received an increase in fares on the street railway line running across the bridge from St. Louis to Venice and Granite City. This increase was granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and has been of material benefit in helping the earnings of the interurban part of the system. An increase in freight rates has also been obtained which has been quite beneficial.

"Application has been made to the Illinois Public Service Commission for an increase in the steam heating rates in some of the principal cities comprised in the Illinois Traction System, but no decision is likely to be obtained in this connection for some little time. A favorable outcome is anticipated. The company is also endeavoring to obtain increases in the gas and electric rates in a number of cities where they control subsidiary companies, but the hearing is before the Public Utility Commission and will not take place for several weeks. It is hoped that the passenger rate in the State of Illinois will soon be increased from 2c to 2.4c per mile. No decision in regard to this can be expected for some little time."

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC

Shareholders of Winnipeg Electric are now hopeful of better things under the administration of the new manager, A. W. McLimont, but both from the standpoint of earnings and financing the road ahead is a hard one. It will take a tremendous effort to put Winnipeg Electric in a satisfactory operating condition as regards revenue and capital, but the physical assets are good and reasonable treatment from the city would no doubt solve many of the company's troubles. In the latter connection it may be noted that the new regulations for the bonding of the jitneys have cut in two the number plying on the streets. In Canadian cities where there are municipal systems operating care has been taken to regulate the jitneys out of existence as real competitors.

Net earnings of the Winnipeg Electric Railway company continue to show a decrease from month to month. For the month of August the earnings amounted to $39,456, as compared with $85,935 for August in 1916. This is a falling off of $46,479, and after paying fixed charges a deficit of $21,636 is shown for the month. Comparing the net earnings for August with those for July there is a gain of $8,109. From January to date net earnings total $506,700, a decrease of $284,330. Following are the net earnings for the first eight months of the present year:—

Net	1916	1917	Change
Jan.	$108,475	$ 88,522	— $19,953
Feb.	108,250	78,510	— 29,740
Mar.	111,900	83,641	— 28,259
Apr.	111,035	71,415	— 39,620
May	103,277	64,145	— 39,132
June	87,571	49,664	— 37,907
July	74,587	31,347	— 43,240
Aug.	85,935	39,456	— 46,479
	$791,030	$506,700	$284,330

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.

Gross earnings of the Duluth-Superior Traction company for the last ten-day period in September amounted to $40,026 compared with $35,483 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $4,543 or 12.8 per cent. For the month of September the earnings were $136,190 against $118,514 for September a year ago, an increase of $17,684 or 14.9 per cent., while for the year to date the amount was $1,172,468, an increase of $156,496 or 15.4 per cent. Following are comparative figures for September:—

September—	1917	1916	Inc.	%
1st week	$32,633	$27,938	$4,695	16.8
2nd week	31,770	27,171	4,599	16.9
3rd week	31,768	27,921	3,846	13.8
Remain of month	40,026	35,483	4,543	12.8
Month	$136,198	$118,514	$17,684	14.9

For the first week in October the earnings amounted to $30,367, against $27,321 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $3,046 or 11.1 per cent.

TRI-CITY RAILWAY.

The increasing ratio of operating expenses being experienced by electric railways is reflected in the annual statement of the Tri-City Railway and Light company for 1916. During the year gross earnings showed an increase of $643,535, or 16.28 per cent., while operating expenses and taxes increased by $452,075, or 19.23 per cent. Interest charges were $854,126, an increase of $58,309, or 7.33 per cent.; $195,443 was deducted from the year's earnings for the depreciation reserve fund. Gross earnings amounted to $4,594,578, of which amount surplus after charges amounted to $742,807. Dividends of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock took $180,000, and 4 per cent. on the common stock $360,000. Joseph F. Porter, the president, in making his report, comments that net earnings make a satisfactory showing in view of the fact that jitney competition is still being experienced—although this competition is gradually being reduced. Substantial reductions in gas and electric rates were made during the year which should eliminate the need for further rate readjustments for several years.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION.

Referring to general conditions in Brazil which reflect directly upon the prosperity of such transportation concerns as Brazilian Traction, the Statist points out that owing largely to the fact that the country is able to supply large quantities of manganese ore, a degree of prosperity is now being enjoyed which has not been experienced since the crisis brought on by the fall in the price of coffee and rubber—still the two most important articles of export. Brazil is receiving special consideration in the matter of freightage due to her ability to supply the Allies with minerals useful in the making of munitions of war. She is endeavoring as far as circumstances will admit to develop the vast resources of the several states and she is being very materially helped in this endeavor by the assistance she is receiving in the matter of transportation. She has been able during the war to build up an export trade in frozen meat which did not exist at all so late as 1914. There have also been rapidly developing demands for cane sugar, timber, etc. In order to be properly opened up on a permanent producing basis, Brazil needs railways upon a scale extending to hundreds of thousands of miles for, although she has some of the greatest rivers in the world very many of them are obstructed by rapids and, like the greater part of South America, Brazil lacks roads. This development will require machinery and finances which at the present time are being devoted to other undertakings. There are valuable coal deposits although the coal is not of the highest quality so far as it has been explored. It is, however, very easy to work being quite close to the surface and improves as depth is reached. It is besides good enough as experience is showing to be used on the railways, by the steamship lines and in the factories. The question of developing the unrivalled water powers must, of course, wait for the future for here, as in the developments of the iron ore deposits, it is a question of capital and machinery and neither of these are at the moment obtainable.

Although Brazilian sold off to 38⅛ during the latter part of the week, after showing some improvement, the net change for the week was practically nil, although the high of 39⅝ was not quite so good as the 40 indicated in the last period.

TWIN CITY.

Thirty per cent. of the employees of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company have gone on strike. They demanded the reinstatement of 57 discharged hands and recognition of the union. The company granted an increase of 10 per cent. in wages some time ago, and this went into effect on October 1st. The stock went as low as 77 in the late trading, but this is not necessarily a reflection of the labor trouble referred to.

BARCELONA TRACTION.

Barcelona Traction went as low as 9⅛ this week, the bottom point for the year, last week's lowest having been 10. The influences of the general situation together with the difficulties of public utility corporations to which frequent reference has been made in these columns are no doubt important contributing factors.

DETROIT UNITED.

Detroit United displayed weakness this week when it declined to 107. This is the lowest point which has been recorded for for some time and indicates a loss of practically the whole of the advantage gained in the movement of the last month. This movement went as high as 112¾.

MONTREAL TRAMS.

For the first time since the middle of May Montreal Trams made its appearance in the active list this week, two shares being exchanged at 165. The last previous was 144, compared with 175 in February and 180 at the opening of the year.

QUEBEC RAILWAY.

A review of the report of the Quebec Railway Company will be found in another column. There was very little trading in the stock during the week, a few shares changing hands at 16.

TORONTO RAILWAY.

Trading in Toronto Railway during the week was of smaller proportions than for some weeks, the total transactions for the seven-day period ending Thursday being only 450 shares. The price range was 64 to 65, showing practically no change, although the majority of the sales were closer to the lower figure than was the case last week.

The recent readjustment remains without adequate explanation. Whether it had to do with prospective changes in the dividend policy or was a reflection of some phase of the affairs affecting the subsidiary power concerns, is a matter for conjecture, and upon these, as upon practically all other points affecting the actual earning power of the Toronto Railway Company, no official information is to be had.

Shareholders of the company will follow closely the developments in connection with the affairs of the Electrical Development Company and other subsidiaries, the future of which is closely wound up with the Hydro-Electric program. The litigation of interest at the moment has to do with the amount of water which the Development Company is to take from the river and therefore bears upon the amount of power generated. The contention of the company is that this is set forth in the charter contract and that the interpretation of that contract should be left to the courts and not to a commission, the point no doubt being that a commission appointed by the government is naturally likely to favor the commission. This contention has been thrown out and is counted as a victory for the commission, but it was a foregone conclusion that this would be the course taken; in fact those who have followed other decisions in controversies between the private companies and the commision have not much faith in the justice of the outcome. The Privy Council seems to be about the only court to which the companies can appeal with a feeling that their case will be heard on its merits.

The litigation now pending represents acts of a drama in the courts between Toronto Railway and allied interests and public bodies which is likely to continue through to a grand finale in the appraisal of the street railway system at the time it is taken over by the city with the expiration of the franchise. An authority on the question ventures the opinion that the litigation in that connection will be perhaps the most interesting that has been known in the country and that it will be finally staged for the benefit of the Privy Council.

LIGHT AND POWER

CIVIC INVESTMENT.

A wise move has been made by the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., which is operated by Civic Investment & Industrial Co., in arranging for a system of wide publicity for gas and electrical appliances for use in the home. The old Ogilvy building, on St. Catherine St., in the heart of the retail shopping district, has been purchased for $200,000, and will be fitted up for demonstration purposes. The building was used formerly by the Ogilvy departmental store which is now located across the street, and as extensive improvements are required, will not be ready until March. If precedent counts for anything this system of adopting the most approved methods of publicity for a public utility should prove a fruitful upbuilder of business for the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.

SHAWINIGAN.

Shawinigan has this week declined to 113¾, compared with 115 last week. The readjustment has been more or less steady since the opening of the year, when the level was 130. Official reports indicate that this has been the effect of the general readjustment of investment values rather than of any reduction of earnings—the latter are increasing with the enlargement of the demand for power, although, of course, the net benefits for the shareholders are to some extent discounted by the higher costs of operation.

OTHER STOCKS

There Appear to be no Exceptions to the General Movement to Lower Levels.

A review of the list of miscellaneous stocks on the Canadian changes does not give any other indication than the general trend of the whole situation—a continuance of the readjustment to lower levels, which has been more or less steadily in effect throughout the lengthening period of depression. There are some solid spots in the general softness, but these do not appear to be many. On the whole, there is little resistance displayed, and in many cases an effort to liquidate a hundred shares is likely to knock the price off a number of points. The fact is that there is practically no investment buying, despite the attractive propositions offered, and there is nothing to encourage speculation. The public is displaying an antipathy towards the whole situation, which is indicative of apprehension. How long this will continue, or how soon there will be a change which will give courage and bring a realization of the strength behind many of the better investment securities, is a matter upon which it is difficult to form an opinion. With a return of confidence there will be a foundation provided for strong buying movement.

AMES-HOLDEN-McCREADY.

Although another week has passed since there have been any transactions in Ames-Holden-McCready securities, the quotations indicate that here, as in other sections of the market, the weak trend is being felt. For the common 14 is being asked and 13½ offered as against last transactions at 15. For the preferred 50 is asked without offers.

ATLANTIC SUGAR.

After record-breaking sales for the new year up to the present, Atlantic Sugar Refineries are faced with an uncertainty of a supply of raws for the balance of the present year, that is until the new crop of Cubans begins to come in. D. Lorne McGibbon, president of Atlantic, stated to THE FINANCIAL POST that because the International commission had taken charge of the balance of the 1916-17 crop of Cuban raws, amounting to about 50,000 tons, that it was impossible to secure any except through this source. No word has been received in Canada yet as to what arrangements will be made for supplying the Canadian refineries with raw stocks either of the present crop or of the new one that begins to move about Jan. 1. In any case the operations of the Canadian mills are likely to be interfered with considerably, and the export trade is as uncertain as the domestic. The fixing of prices looms up for Canada, but this is not looked on as serious as the margin of profit has never been regarded as excessive.

B. C. PACKERS.

Although the run of sockeye in British Columbia waters this year was far from satisfactory, the total pack of all grades of salmon is expected to be satisfactory. Advices to THE FINANCIAL POST indicate a total pack of 1,100,000 cases compared with 1,353,000 cases for the big pack four years ago. Four years prior to that the pack was 967,000 cases and in 1912 it was 1,167,000 cases. This would indicate that the 1917 pack will be about on an average of the last four big packs. While the proportion of sockeye this year

will be lower than the average, Aemilius Jarvis, president of B.C. Packers, states that the profits will be very satisfactory. Not only do foodstuffs command an unusually high price in the export market, but he explains that, through the shortage of sockeye, the consumer is coming to appreciate that the pinks, although not so rich in color, are of just as good quality and worth practically the same price from the standpoint of food value. Under these circumstances Mr. Jarvis believes that the war demand in relation to the lower grades may have a permanent benefit in establishing a more even market. Under such conditions, and considering that B. C. Packers has paid off its preferred stock and only has common stock outstanding, the present price of the stock would seem to be an indication of the general depression prevailing in the security market.

After being out of the trading for a couple of months, Packers this week sold at 37 and then down to 35, as compared with a last previous of 43½. Official information gives no indication of the cause for the decline other than the general softness of the market; in fact officials express surprise that the price should go so slow in view of the conditions prevailing in the industry.

B. C. TIMBER.

Providing the Supreme Court grants an application made this week on behalf of the holders of the gold notes of the company, the assets of the British Canadian Lumber Corporations, an $8,000,000 company of Vancouver and New Westminster, will, according to THE FINANCIAL POSTS'S Vancouver correspondent, be advertised in the leading cities of the coast and sold by tender. The debenture holders state in their application that the receivership costs an average of $175,000 per year, and in face of the fact that the money embargo in Great Britain prevents the securing of further loans from that source, they think that the best plan is to dispose of their holdings which are somewhat extensive, consisting as they do, of mills in Vancouver, New Westminster, and Nelson, 10,000 acres of freehold land in the Kootenays, a large number of government timber licenses and other valuable assets.

The application is to be heard on Tuesday of next week and if the permission of the court is secured, it is probable that the three mills which are among the largest in the province, will be operated again. In this case it is said that a considerable number of the timber licenses which were recently reported as being of no commercial value will be dropped.

BELL TELEPHONE.

Bell Telephone has continued weak; in fact it has declined to 129. This decline is given as an instance of the softness of the whole market and the lack of resistance likely to be revealed at any point in the list where realizing takes place. It is not believed that there has been any change in the company's real position, or that earnings are being affected. However, it may be that there has been some expectation of a bonus, and that this has been postponed, or that earnings from subsidiaries which had munitions contracts are showing some change; the latter, however, play a trifling part in the company's operations.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES.

The appointment of Norman A. Hill as general manager of Carriage Factories, will, it is claimed by those in close touch with this combination of industries, place the organization on a stronger basis. Mr. Hill has had a wide engineering experience, including motor car construction, and he is expected to increase greatly the earning powers of the Canadian Briscoe Motor Co., of Brockville, one of the subsidiaries. This has shown a surplus this year, but with new methods and co-operation with the Briscoe Motor Co., of Jackson, Mich., the parent company, the automobile end is expected to make a good showing during 1918.

No dividend has been paid on the preferred for two years, so that deferred dividends at 7 per cent. are due, while common has never paid a dividend. THE FINANCIAL POST was informed this week that the chances of a resumption of the preferred were "more than fair." It is probable that this will not be done immediately, with a new general manager who will have to get his bearings first. All the factories are now on a peace basis, having no war orders and wanting none. These during last year had proved unsatisfactory, although they were very profitable in the early months of the war, particularly 1915. The carriage business is reported to exceed that on hand at any previous time.

During the week Carriage Factories common sold at 16 compared with a last previous, a fortnight ago, of 20. The range for the year is 25-5½.

THE CITY DAIRY.

The affairs of City Dairy and other concerns dealing in dairy products continue in a more or less unsettled condition, pending some definite action on the part of the Food Controller. Since the 1st of October when a compromise of a temporary character was reached an advanced rate has been in effect. With this advance to the producers the distributors have been allowed to make increases on their customers on an equitable basis. The result has been that, from the standpoint of net profits, there has been little change, although the distributing companies have had to face a slight loss on tickets purchased by customers at rates prevailing before the advance went into effect. So far as the consumption itself is concerned there is no indication that the public demand has been affected to any marked extent.

The Food Controller's report, which is expected to be made public before long, will not only deal with the question of milk but, acting on the advice of the special milk committee, he will probably recommend also with regard to consumption of ice cream and other milk products. However, so far as the distributing industry is concerned, T. B. McNaught, president of the City Dairy company, expresses the opinion to THE FINANCIAL POST that there will be nothing like strong disorganization. He believes that the Food Controller will recognize that such distributors like City Dairy have not been making large profits and that if they are to efficiently carry out the business for which they have been organized, some reasonable return must be shown on the investment.

There have been no transactions in City Dairy, but the offered prices of 30 for the common and 60 for the preferred are steadily maintained, which may be regarded with moderate encouragement in the face of a generally soft market.

CANADA BREAD.

The situation in the bread industry shows no change. Bakers are still waiting for some action by the millers as regards a fixed price, but in the meantime the flour market has been on a comparatively solid basis since the fixing of the price for wheat. In fact it is not expected that a fixed price for flour under the circumstances would have any marked effect on the situation which is governed, as already pointed out, by the fixed price for flour. Canada Bread common is being offered at 15 with 14 bid, as compared with last sales at the former figure. The preferred sold this week at 80, the transaction being the first since early in August when the price was 85. This readjustment is not a matter for surprise considering the general humor of the market.

CANADA CEMENT.

On light trading Canada Cement common has held itself in a fairly steady position on the weak market which has prevailed since last report. The range has been 58¼ to 59½, compared with 58⅛ to 59⅞ last week. The fact that the company has been able to get a share of the 6-inch shell orders from the Imperial Munitions Board is no doubt a factor in the situation. The preferred stock has been showing some improvement, selling up to 92 from 90½ at the opening of the month; last sales at 91¾.

GOULDS MANUFACTURING.

At the close of last week there was a block of ten shares of Goulds Manufacturing common transferred at 100, showing no change since the last transaction at the end of June, despite the steady readjustment which has taken place in the market since that time. On the same day a block of ten shares of the preferred also changed hands at par.

DOMINION CANNERS.

The prospects for the canning season have not improved with the passing week. Cold weather, steadily maintained, has brought the crop to an early conclusion. As the tomato vines were late in setting, the early frosts caught them before they had time to produce a full crop, and, as a result, the stock was not available for canning purposes. Through the whole list of canned products, with one or two exceptions, where a full pack or an approximately full pack was obtained, the net result of the pack will unquestionably show a most pronounced shortage. This, after last year's crop failure, which left no surplus of pack available, produces a serious situation. Unquestionably there will be a substantial profit on the turnover, but the supply is expected to be so far below the normal that it is difficult to predict results in the shape of net earnings.

Quotations of 22 asked for the common and 74 for the preferred do not indicate any marked change in market sentiment for Canners, but there have been no bids for some time.

MARITIME TELEGRAPH

The Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Company has advised shareholders that an issue of new bonds to the value of $100,000 is being offered at par. Telephone bonds before the war sold up to 107½. The difficulty about a quick market is that the public wants Government bonds, both on the ground of security and also of patriotism. The Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Company is in a very prosperous condition.

MACKAY

The MacKay issues suffered further readjustment during the week, the common declining to 74½ before recovering a point, and the preferred to 62½. From the standpoint of dividend return these stocks are considered to be out of line, and a reflection of the condition of apathy in the investment market.

RUSSELL MOTOR.

The annual report of the Russell Motor Car Co. is ready and will be mailed to shareholders to-day. That it will contain information which will provide gratifying reading to holders of Russell stock may be taken for granted, in view of this week's action of the directors in declaring dividends on both the preferred and common shares. In fact, the company's position is even better than had been anticipated, for not only is it able to clear off all arrears on the preferred stock, amounting now to 28%; to put the preferred on a regular 7% basis by the payment of a quarterly dividend of 1¾%; to give common shareholders a special payment of 7%, and to finance the new 6-inch shell contract, but, over and above this, to show a comfortable cash balance. In a word, the showing is so much better than had been expected that most predictions regarding dividend action were at sea.

The dividends declared are payable on November 1 to shareholders of record October 11. On the $1,200,000 preferred stock outstanding the 29¾% dividend would amount to $357,000, and on the $800,000 of common stock, the 7% dividend would call for $56,000, thus making a total disbursement of $413,000.

After the dividend announcement, Russell preferred sold up from 104 to 108, but on the following day dropped back to 102⅞. The common sold at 63, a one-point gain. There was no trading on Thursday, when both stocks went ex-dividend.

STANDARD CHEMICAL.

In the latter part of the current week there was some trading in Standard Chemical preferred at prices which indicated that the general trend of the market recently had not affected the standing of this security. Sales were at 56-55 as compared with a last previous of 55 a month ago. There has been no activity in the common for some months.

SAWYER-MASSEY.

For the first time in nearly eighteen months Sawyer-Massey preferred came into the trading limelight this week when a few shares changed hands at 40½-41. These figures compare with last prices of 74-75 and a high of 77 during 1916. The readjustment is certainly an indication of what has been taking place in the market recently and also of the conditions which prevailed in the market for agricultural implements. **The situation appears to be that there is no lack of demand, but that with the shortage of labor and high cost of materials it is difficult to get a volume of output to sell at prices which will provide for an ample margin of profit.**

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS.

When Sherwin-Williams common sold at 60 this week it touched a high point for the year and probably established itself as the only Canadian security with such a record on the present depression. Throughout the year the market for this stock has been a very steady one with few sales below the price of 59 which has been steadily maintained.

SHREDDED WHEAT.

Although there have been no sales of Shredded Wheat common during the week, the declining tendency of the market has evidently continued, 114 being asked as compared with a last price of 122 early in September. This concern is quite evidently being affected by the high price of wheat and the difficulties of maintaining the margin of profit on this basis.

HOW N.S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTED INVESTORS

Shareholders of Canadian Home Investment Will be Paid From Deposit With Province.

Special to The Financial Post

HALIFAX.—The importance of strict government supervision of some companies, and the advantage following such a policy, is shown by the present situation in this Province, of those who placed funds with the Canadian Home Investment Company. Had it not been that the Nova Scotia Government insisted on the deposit of cash by the company, shareholders would have obtained only what the liquidator found obtainable, whereas, because the Government compelled the company to put up a deposit of $25,000 as a condition of doing business in Nova Scotia, they will receive payment in full for their claims.

The company's headquarters are in Vancouver. When they proposed coming to Nova Scotia, the Government, through the deputy provincial secretary, F. I. Mathers, gave them three months to put up a deposit of $25,000. They were offered the option of assigning all the mortgages they took to the Government, but if this were not deemed desirable, they were permitted to deposit approved securities, or $25,000 could be deposited in cash. The company was slow in doing this. The general manager, Mr. McEachnie came to Halifax and made various propositions other than the terms laid down by the Government, but cash or approved securities were all that the Government would consider. Finally the company put up $25,000, and the Government has that fund now with which to pay all claims here, and is prepared when affairs are settled to return the balance to the liquidator. The shareholders in no other province in Canada will have their claims paid in full.

WAR LOAN YIELDS.

Interest Rates Advance Steadily As the War Proceeds.

If Canada's fourth war loan is brought out at a price to yield between 5½% and 5¾%, as is generally surmised, there will be a comparatively small difference between the yield on this loan and that on the first loan. This experience is unlike that of any of the other belligerents. The United States put out its first loan at 3½% and raised its second loan a full ½ of 1% to 4%. Great Britain began at 4%, went to 4½% and is now issuing a loan 5%.

All the French loans have borne the nominal interest of five per cent. But the first, in February, 1915, was placed at 96.50, involving actual interest of 5.60 per cent. and the national tax free rentes, of November, 1915, placed at 88, brought an actual yield of 5.70 per cent. The October, 1916, loan was offered at 88¾. Russia's first two loans were offered at a nominal five per cent., the four loans following these carried 5½ per cent., but the actual yield, allowing for selling price, started at 5.30 per cent., and is now very high. Italy had only to pay 4.70 per cent. net on her first loan; her second was carried at 5.20, and at the beginning of 1917 she offered a 5 per cent. perpetual loan at 90.

All of Austria's loans have been offered nominally at 5½, with the actual yield running to 6¼ per cent., while Hungary, with a nominal 6 per cent. rate, has sold at discounts yielding 6½ per cent. or more. Germany's experience has been still different. Every Imperial loan has borne a 5 per cent. nominal rate. The price of subscription was on the first, 97½; second, 98½; third, 99; fourth, 98½; fifth, 98, and on the sixth of March, 1917, 98.

ROUMANIAN OIL WELLS.

Destruction Wrought by British Authorities Was Complete.

It has been stated that the destruction of the oil fields of Roumania before they were abandoned in face of the advancing enemy was a very effective piece of work. The Germans boasted that they would have the wells at work again in six months, but much more than this period has now elapsed and there is no evidence that the possession of the oil-bearing lands is proving of benefit to the Central Powers in their campaign.

Judging from a vivid account of the destruction furnished to the shareholders of the Roumanian Consolidated Oilfields, Limited, it may well be doubted whether any considerable part of the company's possessions will produce much fuel for the German war machine.

The Roumanian Government, apparently, favored plans for partial destruction only—souls of iron are needed to destroy completely and systematically splendid properties which have contributed materially to the national welfare—but the British Government was for quick and out-and-out smashing, and Colonel Norton-Griffiths, who went to Roumania to superintend the work, expressively requested the commercial manager of the company to place "the whole show" at his disposal. When he got it no time was lost.

Colonel Griffiths collected around him a number of Britishers in the company's employ, and when they had finished their task the property of the Roumanian Consolidated Oilfields can have been nothing but one vast ruin. The work was commenced on Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, and was completed on the Moreni Field on the following Satday, Dec. 2, only a few hours before the enemy's advance over the ground. The chagrin of the Germans when they arrived may be imagined. They had to contemplate only a piece of devastation perfect enough to have been their own handiwork.

FRIDAY'S PRICES.

Following are Canadian stock transactions at Friday morning's session:

	High	Low
Mackay, pfd.	62½	62½
Bell Telephone	129	129
Steel of Can., pfd.	85¾	85¾
Monarch Knit	80	80
Barcelona	9	9
Toronto Rly.	64	63½
Duluth Sup.	43	43
F. N. Burt, pfd.	86½	86½
Brazilian	38¾	38⅝
Dom. Steel	57	57
War Loan (1937)	94½	94⅜
Do. (1931)	95¼	95¼
Do. (1925)	96⅝	96⅝
Imperial	190	190
Dominion	204	204
Can. Perm.	169	169

REVIEW OF MARKET FOR MINING SHARES

Name.	Capital Authorized	Capital Issued	Week ending Oct. 11 High	Week ending Oct. 11 Low	Sales	Close Oct. 11 Asked	Close Oct. 11 Bid
COBALT STOCKS—							
Adanac	$ 2,500,000	$2,250,000	.16	.14	17,650	.16	.15
Bailey	5,000,000	4,250,000	.04⅞	.04¾	1,500	.05½	...
Beaver Cons.	2,000,000	2,000,000	.38	.35	12,500	.36	.35½
Buffalo Mines	1,000,000	1,000,000	1.00	1.00	100	...	...
Cham.-Ferland	2,500,000	2,312,850	.12	.12	2,000	.13	.12
Coniagas	4,000,000	4,000,000	4.00	3.80	305	.04	...
Crown Reserve	2,000,000	1,999,957	.25	.23	5,300	.25	.23
Foster	1,000,000	915,588	...	...	....	...	...
Gifford	250,000	....	.05	.04½	9,700	.04⅞	.04½
Great Northern	1,500,000	1,500,000	.06	.05½	4,500	.06	.05¼
Hargraves	2,500,000	2,500,000	.10¾	.08½	55,850	.09	.08¾
Hudson Bay	25,000	7,761	34.00	...	2	40.00	30.00
Kerr Lake	3,000,000	3,000,000	5.55	5.20	460	5.20	...
La Rose	7,500,000	7,493,135	.45	.42	5,372	.45	...
McKin.-Dar.-Sav.	2,000,000	2,247,692	.61½	.55½	19,300	.61	.59½
Nipissing	6,000,000	6,000,000	8.05	7.90	1,190	7.95	7.80
Ophir	685,000	....	.10½	.10	6,100	.10½	.09¾
Peterson Lake	3,000,000	2,401,820	.10½	.09	8,200	.09¾	.08¾
Right of Way	2,000,000	1,685,500	...	...	....	...	...
Seneca-Superior	500,000	478,884	...	...	....	...	...
Temiskaming	2,500,000	2,500,000	.31½	.29	23,500	.29¾	.29
Trethewey	2,000,000	1,000,000	.15	.13½	8,050	.14½	.13
Wettlaufer	1,500,000	1,416,590	.06	.05¼	2,500	.05½	.05
PORCUPINE STOCKS—							
Apex	2,000,000	1,300,000	.08¼	.07¾	17,200	.07¾	.07½
Dome Cong.	2,500,000	1,250,000	...	...	....	...	...
Dome Extension.	3,000,000	2,200,000	.12¼	.09¾	32,600	.10½	.10
Dome Lake	2,000,000	1,227,017	.15½	.15	5,000	.16½	.15
Dome Mines	5,000,000	4,000,000	8.15	7.90	2,845	8.15	8.00
Foley-O'Brien	3,000,000	2,500,000	...	...	....	...	...
Hollinger	3,000,000	3,000,000	5.25	4.90	1,050	4.95	4.90
Jupiter	2,000,000	1,867,786	...	...	....	...	...
McIntyre	3,000,000	2,999,995	1.43	1.39	15,722	1.40	1.39
McIntyre Extension	2,500,000	2,000,000	...	...	....	...	...
Porcupine Crown	2,000,000	2,000,000	.41	.40	3,100	.40	...
Porcupine Imperial	2,000,000	1,409,200	.02¼	.01⅞	5,000	.02½	.03
Vipond	1,500,000	900,000	.25½	.25	300	.26	...
Preston E. Dome.	3,000,000	2,000,000	.04	.03	3,600	.04	.03½
Schumacher	2,000,000	....	.50	...	3,000	.53	.49
Teck-Hughes	2,000,000	2,000,000	.44	.44	2,000	.44	.42
West Dome Con.	3,000,000	2,000,100	.16¾	.16	12,000	.16	.15¾
MISCELLANEOUS—							
Con. Min. & Smelt.	10,000,000	[illegible]	.26½	.25½	500	.26	.25½

Have You Already Appointed A Personal Executor?

If so, have you faced the following possibilities?

1. That he may be unwilling to act.
2. That he may die before your estate is fully administered.
3. That he may be ill or away when your estate needs him most.
4. That his training may not qualify him to deal with the kind of property of which your estate is made up.
5. That his financial resources may not be sufficient to make him responsible for the amount of property which is given him to manage.

If any of these possibilities suggests to you that it is advisable to protect your Estate by safeguards additional to those which you have already supplied, our officers are happy to be consulted.

National Trust Company
Limited
Capital Paid-up, $1,500,000. Reserve, $1,500,000.
18-22 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Make the Most of Travel

THE passenger to the Pacific Coast is today offered a choice of routes that renders it unnecessary to re-trace his steps and opens up a wealth of new scenery and outdoor sport.

Do not fail to visit Jasper and Mount Robson Parks with their wonderful mountains, gorges, glaciers and cataracts.

Here the protection given to game has increased the quantity and reduced the fear of man. Mountain sheep and goat, the most wary of animals, are seen feeding on the hills, and coming down to the railroad in view of passing trains.

For further particulars see our booklet "The Canadian Northern Rockies," or apply to the General Passenger Department, Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILW

QUEBEC ORGANIZATION,

War Loan Campaign Offices Have Been Opened in Montreal.

The Province of Quebec has been divided into two sections for the war loan campaign. The first, comprising the city and island of Montreal, is under the chairmanship of J. W. McConnell, with Lord Shaughnessy as honorary chairman; the second, taking in the rest of Quebec, has E. A. MacNutt as chairman and Sir Lomer Gouin as honorary chairman. Two sets of offices have been opened in the Dominion Express Building, Montreal, and staffs of clerks and stenographers are already at work.

Mexico has embargoed exports of gold and required that imported gold shall be delivered for mintage within thirty days and has imposed additional restrictions upon the exportation of silver.

HAROLD F. RITCHIE & COMPANY, LIMITED

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 14th day of September, 1917, incorporating Robert Dunn Moorhead, Leopold Macaulay and William Thomas Sinclair, Solicitors, Ethel May Drake, Stenographer, and William Henry Cecil Brien, law student, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on at number 10, 12 and 14 McCaul Street, Toronto, under the style of firm of Harold F. Ritchie and Company, Limited, and any or all of the assets and liabilities of the proprietors of that business in connection therewith; (b) To carry on business as Manufacturers' Agents; to carry on the business of wholesale or retail merchants and to manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, sell, assign, transfer, invest, trade, deal in and with goods, wares, merchandise and property of every class and description; (c) To apply for, obtain, purchase, sell, assign, lease, operate, hold, own, use, deal in or with patents, industrial designs, trade-marks or trade-names, secret processes and the like; (d) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of the company's property or rights; (e) To hold, own, sell, assign and purchase the stock of other companies; (f) To pay the expenses preliminary to the formation and establishment of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Harold F. Ritchie and Company, Limited," with a capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars, divided into 6,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 18th day of September, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

McLaughlin, Johnston, Moorhead and Macaulay,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Report of Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting of

The British Canadian & General Investment Company, Limited

held at 4, Moorgate Street, London, E.C. 2, on the 19th September, 1917

AFTER expressing his regret at the delay in holding the meeting and explaining that this was due to shortness of staff and great pressure of work, all the men formerly in the office being now on active service, the Chairman said:

"I trust you will consider the results of the past year's operations satisfactory. They are better than I had ventured to hope for considering all the difficulties both we and our Affiliated Companies have had to face.

"Continued enlistment has now affected all our Affiliated Companies in this way: Any man who has joined the Army or Militia is relieved by law during his term of service from the payment of any debts, including interest on mortgages, and consequently these Companies are unable at present to collect a considerable portion of the amounts due to them. Not only does this legislation affect us through our Affiliated Companies but also in a lesser degree, directly, on account of various mortgages which we hold apart from our interest in these Companies, so that our normal income is considerably diminished both by smaller receipts from the Companies in question and the non-receipt of interest on some of our own direct investments. You will understand that the unpaid interest remains a debt and a charge upon the property to be redeemed when the war is over, and I have little doubt much of the amount overdue will be received; but there is a danger that if the war goes on much longer the accumulated interest will reach a figure that will be somewhat difficult for the debtors to deal with and which may possibly trench upon the margin of security held. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Mytton reports that the prospects both in Regina and Moose Jaw, in which two cities most of our Affiliated Companies are situated, are very bright, and he does not seem to have any serious apprehensions as to the future. Still, I think it right to warn you that I shall not be surprised to see a further diminution in our available income during the next year or two, since we are—I think you will agree wisely—taking no credit in our accounts for interest in arrear or accrued. Of course, if the war ends matters should improve, since Canada as a country is in many ways in a much better and healthier position than was the case a few years ago, and I trust and believe has a great future before her. Certainly the patriotism and resources which she has shown and the courage and devotion of her people displayed on many a hard-fought field, to which we owe so much, deserve and will I believe meet with a rich reward in the days which are to come. How long that reward may be delayed neither you nor I can say, but speaking for myself I have little doubt it will come, and with it increased development and prosperity."

After referring to the large reduction in expenses, the Chairman drew attention to the increase of the charges for Income Tax, the proposed increase in American Income Tax, and the imposition of a Canadian Income Tax, and mentioned that in view of the possibility of increased taxation generally and also of the great uncertainty of conditions in all parts of the world the Directors had thought it wise considerably to increase the amount carried forward. Having stated that the Company's contributions to various War Issues amounted to about £70,000 he referred briefly to the absence on war service of Captain Bury (a Director), the Secretary and other former employees, and also of Brigadier-General Embury, C.M.G., Major Parsons, D.S.O., and Major Macpherson, Directors of the Regina Affiliated Companies, and wished them all God speed and a safe return.

The various resolutions were passed unanimously, and a dividend at the rate of 4½% per annum for the year 1916 declared.

CANADIAN STOCKS

Quotations of listed Securities on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchange, with prices at closing on Oct. 12, in stocks listed on both Exchanges prices quoted are those of the market in which a stock is the more active. (Reserve Funds, Profit and Loss, include all Reserves except "Depreciation.")

BANKS

Capital Stock Outstanding	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss	Net Earnings % 1916	Dividends 1913	1914	1915	1916	Last Dividend Date 1917	Rate	Yield to Oct. 4	BANKS	Range 1914 High	Low	Range 1915 High	Low	Range 1916 High	Low	Range 1917 to Oct. 4 High	Date	Low	Date	Close Sept. 28 1916 Ask	Bid	Close Oct. 12 Ask	Bid	Week ending Oct. 11 High	Low	Last	Sales
4,866,666	3,017,333	332,955	11 24	8	8	7		8th Apr.	s. 3	5.35	British North America	150	145	145	145	112	110	112	Jan. 29	112	Jan. 29	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15,000,000	13,000,000	802,319	16 26	10+2	10+2	10+2	10+2	1st Sept.	q. 2½	5.40	Commerce	218	199½	205	203	203	183	188	Feb. 27	183	Apr. 5	186	......	..	184	185½	185	185	50
6,000,000	7,000,000	363,442	15 78	12+2	12+2	12	12	2nd Oct.	q. 3	5.82	Dominion	233	218	229½	227	220	204	212⅛	Jan. 9	203	June 28	216	..	205	......	204	204	204	1
3,000,000	3,300,000	209,556	14 73	12	12	12	12	1st Sept.	q. 3	6.34	Hamilton	207	198	208	201	197	246¾	192	Mar. 17	189	May 23	.	190	188	......	186	186	186	10
4,000,000	3,700,000	42,711	13 65	9	9	9	9	1st Sept.	q. 2¼	6.33	Hochelaga	155	149	150	149	149	145	145	Jan. 9	141⅞	Sept. 18	147¾	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
7,000,000	7,000,000	1,089,656	14 73	12	12	12	12	1st Aug.	q. 3	6.18	Imperial	218	210	214	210	203	180	200½	Jan. 11	190	June 14	......	202⅛	194	......	193½	190	190	38
1,946,373	300,000	42,791	8 44	6¾	7	7	5	1st Sept.	q. 1¼	4.42	Home Bank	116	110	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	....	...	......	......	......	......
7,000,000	7,000,000	421,293	16 00	10	10	10	10	1st Aug.	q. 2½	5.88	Merchants	193	177	180	180	180	150	170	Jan. 3	167	July 25	..	......	....	170	170	170	170	12
4,000,000	4,800,000	127,649	13 20	11	11	11	11	15th July	q. 2¾	6.11	Molsons	205	194	202	200	195	182	186	May 19	179¼	Jan 24	......	......	182	178	181	180	181	20
16,000,000	16,000,000	1,414,424	13 75	10+2	10+2	10+2	10+2	1st Sept.	q. 2½	4.69	Montreal	250	227½	240	234	240½	219	234	Jan. 11	213	Sept. 24			210	....	210	210	210	142
2,000,000	2,000,000	59,966	20 88	8	8	8	8	1st Aug.	q. 2	5.36	Nationale	133¼	131	132¾	132¾	134	134	149	July 31	134	Feb. 5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6,500,000	12,000,000	584,654	19 26	14	14	14	14	3rd July	q. 3½	5.60	Nova Scotia	265	257	265	261	261	254	257⅛	Mar. 9	250	Sept. 21		254	250	......	250	250	250	32
4,000,000	4,750,000	118,179	14 77	12	12	12	12	18th Sept.	q. 3	6,00	Ottawa	208	201	207	207	204	202	202	Mar. 8	200	Feb. 23	204	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......	......
12,000,000	12,560,000	852,346	17 59	12	12	12	12	1st Sept.	q. 3	5.71	Royal	228	218	223	221¼	221¼	210	214	Feb. 13	208½	Sept. 21	212⅛	210	210	208	209¾	209	209	48
3,333,242	4,333,242	153,543	17 40	13	13	13	13	1st Aug.	q. 3¼	6.37	Standard	223½	208½	220	215	221	211¼	215	Jan. 2	203	July 25	...	220	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,212,173	300,000	60,829	13 32	6	6	6	6	15th Aug.	q. 1½	6.12	Sterling	98½	98	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
5,000,000	6,000,000	507,989	14 60	11+1	11+1	11	11	1st Sept.	q. 2¾	5.78	Toronto	215	203	211	207	215½	190	213	Jan. 30	187½	Sept. 5	198	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
5,000,000	3,400,000	93,160	13 02	8	8+1	8+1	8+1	1st Sept.	q. 2	5.79	Union	147½	137	140½	140	140	132	142	July 30	136	Mar. 29	......	135	......	......	......	......	......	......

TRANSPORTATION—RAILWAYS, NAVIGATION AND STREET CARS

Out-standing Common Stock	Out-standing Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	1914	1915	1916	Last Dividend Date	Rate	Yield		Range 1914 High	Low	Range 1915 High	Low	Range 1916 High	Low	Range 1917 High	Date	Low	Date	Close Sept. 28 1916 Ask	Bid	Close Oct. 12 Ask	Bid	Week High	Low	Last	Sales
27,450,000	10,000,300	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	Barcelona, T. L. and P.	35⅛	15½	17⅜	7⅜	17	19	17	Jan. 4	10	Oct. 4	15¼	14¾	10¼	9¼	10	9⅛	9⅛	75
106,289,100	......	......	4,367,832	6	4	4	1st Mar.	q. 1	9.09	Brazilian Traction L. and P.	92	53½	59¾	45	62⅝	43	47¾	Jan. 2	37	Apr. 20	58	57½	38¾	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	38⅛	2,844
......	10,000,000	......	......	6	6	6	1st Oct.	q. 1½	......	Brazilian Traction, Pref.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
12,000,000	......	9,202,013	1.1951,936	......	......	......	......		......	Canada Steamships Lines, Com	......	......	20	6	45	16	45⅝	Aug. 22	29¾	Feb. 3	35⅛	35	39	38½	40¼	38⅝	38⅝	1,000
......	12,500,000	......	......	3½	6	3½	16th Aug.	q 1¾	8.86	" " " Pref	......	......	76½	59	95½	89¾	93¾	Jan. 29	76¼	June 12	89½	89	79¼	78¼	80⅛	78⅛	78¾	1,136
260,000,000	80,681,921	234,684,062	221,819,770	7+3	10	10	1st Oct.	q. 2½	6.71	Canadian Pacific Railway	219⅝	171½	195½	139¾	182⅛	163¾	167⅛	July 9	148	Sept. 24	179½	178⅛	149⅛	147½	149	148	149	8
12,500,000	......	35,974,000	7,871,472	6	6	6¾	1st Sept.	q. 1¾	6.36	Detroit United	73¾	55	73	62	128⅛	69	128	Jan. 3	106½	July 9	116	115¼	108	107	109¼	107	107	310
3,500,000	1,500,000	3,410,000	753,332	4	2	p	1st July '15	s. 1	8 66	Duluth Superior Traction Co., Com.	67	55	60	55	49	37	51⅛	Mar. 7	40	Aug. 24	......	45⅛	45	43	43	43	43	5
12,252,000	......	3,711,000	1,667,644	3	3	3	......		......	Illinois Traction, Com.	......	......	......	......	......	......	35	Sept. 20	35	Sept. 20	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	7,135,500	......	......	6	6	6	2nd Oct.	q. 1½	7.50	Illinois Traction, Preferred	95	95	93	91	91	87¾	89	Feb. 22	80	Sept. 26	90	......	......	79	79	79	79	1
20,000,000	......	16,381,333	......	......	......	......	1st Nov. '13	q. 1¾	......	Mexico Tramways Co.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
25,206,800	12,603,400	77,525,200	19,894,836	7	7	7	15th Apr.	s. 3½	.73	Minn., St. P. and S.S.M., com	134¾	116½	126¾	116½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3,343,600	......	32,608,000	1,378,975	10	10	10	1st Aug.	q. 2½	6.94	Montreal Tramways	230	190	220	220	......	......	181	Jan. 5	175	Feb. 19	......	......	......	165	165	165	165	2
9,000,000	4,465,500	14,075,000	2,428,908	5	5	5	15th Sept.	q. 1¼	6.84	Northern Ohio Traction	......	......	73	73	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3,000,000	......	3,975,667	94,415	......	......	......	1st Oct. '14	p. 1	10 53	Porto Rico Railways Co., Com	71	45	51	45	49½	30	42	Jan. 27	35	Jan. 3	......	48	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1,000,000	......	......	7	7	7	3rd Oct.	q 1¾	8.75	" " " " Pref	103½	101	......	......	30	......	......	......	......	......	96	90	......	......	......	......	......	......
9,999,500	......	10,797,000	562,902	......	......	......	15th Jan. '12	q. 1 p	8.00	Quebec Railway L., Heat & P. Co.	16¾	10	20½	9⅛	45	14	35½	Jan. 2	16	Sept. 5	35	......	17¼	16	16	16	16	35
12,000,000	......	3,184,633	6,257,025	8	8	8	1st Oct.	q 2	12.30	Toronto Railway	144¾	110	117½	111	111	72	90⅛	Mar. 12	63½	Oct. 1	97½	96⅛	64¼	63	65	64	64	217
22,000,000	3,000,000	20,263,000	8,272,009	6	6	5	1st Oct.	q 1½	7.77	Twin City, common	108½	99¾	101	93	101	93⅜	95	Jan. 3	77	Oct. 4	96	94	80	77	80	77	77¼	87
9,000,000	......	10,880,000	4,292,068	12	9½	......	1st Jan. '16	q. 2¼	18.75	Winnipeg Electric	210½	188	186½	180	110	90	81	Jan. 12	36	Aug. 10	......	..	55	48	48	48	48	20

TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER UTILITIES

Out-standing Common Stock	Out-standing Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	1914	1915	1916	Last Dividend Date	Rate	Yield		Range 1914 High	Low	Range 1915 High	Low	Range 1916 High	Low	Range 1917 High	Date	Low	Date	Close Sept. 28 1916 Ask	Bid	Close Oct. 12 Ask	Bid	Week High	Low	Last	Sales
18,000,000	......	11,149,000	1,647,955	8	8	8	15th July	q. 2	6.10	Bell Telephone	159¼	140¼	159	140	152	140	150	Feb. 5	131	Oct. 2	154	150	131	129	130½	129	129	176
4,882,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	1st Oct.	q. 2½	6.75	Consumers Gas	180	169	185	176	176	160	165½	May 10	148	Sept. 26	169	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,850,000	......	2,999,813	271,975	......	......	......	......		......	Calgary Power	59	53	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
63,717,200	......	......	572,614	......	......	4	15th Aug.	q. 1	5.40	Civic Investment and Industrial	......	......	......	......	......	......	82⅞	Jan 27	71	Sept. 29	......	......	72	71⅝	72	71	71	612
41,380,400	......	......	1,913,344	5	5	5	1st Oct.	q. 1¼	7.77	Mackay, common	88	65½	70¼	65	69¼	64½	90	Feb 17	76⅓	Oct. 3	86½	85¼	75¾	75¼	76	74⅛	75¼	97
......	50,000,000	......	......	4	4	4	2nd Oct.	q. 1	6.34	" preferred	71	32½	46	46	15	15	68	Jan. 16	63	Oct. 1	67	66½	63½	62⅛	63	62⅛	62½	34
13,585,000	......	21,073,833	318,522	p	p	p	30th Dec. '13th.	q. 1	......	Mexican Light and Power Co., com	49⅞	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	6,000,000	......	......	p	p	p	1st Nov. '13	s. 3½	4.73	" " " pref	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3,483,520	......	1,275,000	778,877	[illegible]	7½	6	1st Oct.	q. 1½	8 57	Ottawa, Light, Heat and Power Co.	172	124	123	120	95¼	92	92	Jan. 17	70	Sept. 17	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15,000,000	......	12 440 61	444,279	6	6½	[illegible]	10th Oct.	q. 1¾	6.14	Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	142¾	111	139½	110	137	126¾	130½	Jan. 2	114	Oct. 4	135¼	135		114	114	113¾	113¾	111

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Out-standing Common Stock	Out-standing Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	1914	1915	1916	Last Dividend Date	Rate	Yield		Range 1914 High	Low	Range 1915 High	Low	Range 1916 High	Low	Range 1917 High	Date	Low	Date	Close Sept. 28 1916 Ask	Bid	Close Oct. 12 Ask	Bid	Week High	Low	Last	Sales
5,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	360,924	......	......	1¾	2nd Oct.	q. 1¾	14.00	Abitibi Pr. and Paper	......	......	......	......	......	......	58½	July 31	50	Sept. 29	......	......	52	......	50	50	50	35
6,514,000	7,895,200	......	525,403	3	......	6		s. 3	......	American Cyanamid	......	......	......	......	......	......	20	July 18	19	July 13	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3,500,000	......	914,000	9,038	......	......	......	......		......	Ames Holden McCready Co., com	16	6	23	7⅞	35	19½	23¾	Jan. 3	14	Aug. 9	23	21	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	2,500,000	......	......	3½	......	......	1st July '14	q. 1¾	14.00	" " " pref	70¼	54	75	55	80½	52	61	Jan. 9	48	Mar. 1	61	......	......	37	37	35	35	75
4,215,400	......	......	......	......	3½	4	21st May	s. 4	8.75	British Col. Fish, com	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	42¼	44½	43½	42	411
7,000,000	2,000,000	1,655,000	283,768	......	......	......	7th May	1+¼	......	Brompton Pulp and Paper, com	......	......	......	......	......	......	53	June 12	44½	Aug. 30	......	......	43	......	......	......	......	......
750,000	......	......	482,517	5	4	6	1st Oct.	q. 1½	9.23	F. N. Burt Company, com	88	67	72½	70	88	72	85	Feb. 23	65	Sept. 26	79	75	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1,975,200	......	......	7	7	7	1st Oct.	q. 1¾	7.95	" " " pref	100	89	75	89	96	86	93½	Mar. 5	88	Aug. 31	....	93⅜	......	......	......	......	......	......
2,500,000	......	1,226,111	105,993	......	......	......	......		......	Canada Bread, com	33	18½	31⅛	29	30	16½	17	Feb. 6	15	May 19	20	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1,250,000	......	......	7	7	7	1st Oct.	q. 1¾	8.23	" " pref	92	89½	90¼	90	90	87	86½	Jan. 5	85	Mar. 5	85¾	84¾	......	80	80	80	80	5
13,500,000	......	7,757,613	2,852,818	......	3	4½	16th July	q. 1½	10.71	Canada Cement, com	32	28	48½	28	73	37¾	69⅞	Jan. 4	56	Feb. 1	63⅛	62¼	58¾	58	59½	58¼	55¾	482
......	10,500,000	......	......	7	7	7	16th Aug.	q. 1¾	7.60	" " pref	93	98½	98½	89¾	9	86	95¾	Jan. 6	90	Feb. 3	95	93⅛	91½	90⅛	9[illegible]	91⅛	91¾	163
4,186,700	......	5,539,602	1,927,054	2	......	......	2nd June '14	s. 2	16 00	Canadian Car and Foundry, com	70	48	120	50	75	32	46½	Jan. 4	25	Sept. 27	47	46	22	20½	22⅛	22	22	335
......	7,500,000	......	......	5½	......	......	1st July '14	q. 1¾	12.96	" " " pref	109½	98	127	98	94	1¾	89	Jan. 3	54	Oct. 4	75⅛	74	51	48	52	50	52	766
1,733,500	......	399,000	410,377	4	2	......	15th Aug.	q. 1	5.00	Canadian Converters	40	34	34	34	46	34	43	July 11	39	Feb. 21		30	......	......	......	......	......	......
2,715,500	......	4,750,000	1,663,571	......	......	2	4th Oct.	q. 1	8.16	Canadian Cottons, Limited com.	39	24	40	24	65	39	56	Jan. 3	46½	Sept. 14	51⅛	50⅛	......	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	32
......	3,661,500	......	......	6	6	6	4th Oct.	q. 1½	7.89	Canadian Cottons, Limited, pref	79	70⅛	77	71	82½	75⅛	82	Jan. 1	75	Sept. 6	82	81	....	77	77	77	77	...
1,600,000	1,500,000	......	1,331,466	6	6	6	15th July	s. 3	......	Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, pref.	92	92	95	95	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
960,000	......	128,600	753,608	......	10	10+9	15th Aug.	q. 3	7.27	Canadian Foundries & Forgings, co	......	......	......	......	217	170	205	Jan. 4	150	Mar. 28	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	960,000	......	......	......	7+3½	7	15th Aug.	q. 1¾	......	" " pref	......	......	......	......	90	85	84	May 28	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2,000,000	......	1,545,000	749,322	......	......	......	......		......	Canadian Locomotive Co., com	45	30	64⅛	30	64⅛	51	64	Apr. 12	52½	Feb. 3	56	50	58	51	58	58	58	5
......	1,500,000	......	......	7	7	7	1st Oct.	q. 1¾	8.43	" " pref	90⅛	85	90	78	99	81	91½	Apr. 11	83	Oct. 3	......	......	......	84	84	84	84	5
2,805,500	......	5,096,500	4,154,124	3	......	......	15th Oct. '14		4.44	Can. Consolidated Rubber, com	91	91	91	91	91	84	99¾	Sept. 19	90	Mar. 22	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	3,000,000	......	......	7	7	7	1st Oct.	q. 1¾	7.25	" " pref	97	96⅛	101	100	97	91	97	July 3	95	Mar. 22	97	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8,000,000	......	......	4,112,696	7	7	8	1st Oct.	q. 2	7.76	Canadian General Electric, com	114⅞	90¼	128	90¼	121	108	115½	Jan. 24	100¾	July 6	118	117½	102⅛	102	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛	147
......	2,000,000	......	......	7	7	7	1st Oct.	s. 3½	6 66	" " pref	......	......	110½	110	112	110	106	Feb. 1	94½	Jan. 31	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,200,000	......	488,500	315,978	......	......	......	......		......	Carriage Factories, Limited, com.	......	......	53⅛	35⅛	44	29¾	25	Jan. 13	9⅛	June 18	......	......	17	16	16	16	16	125
......	1,200,000	......	......	......	3½	......	15th July '15	q. 1¾	10.00	" " pref	......	......	81	75	75	60	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
565,000	......	65,981	55,527	8	8	8	1st Oct. '16	q. 2	7.09	City Dairy, com	102	98	100	98	98	89	30	Mar. 30	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	700,000	......	......	7	7	7	1st Jan.	q. 1¾	11.66	" pref.	101¾	98	102	98	100½	92	70	Apr 3	60	Aug. 15	99½	98	......	......	......	......	......	......
6,500,000	......	......	1,623,274	7¼	5¾+3	8+12	15th Aug.	q. 2⅛	7.24	Dominion Bridge Co	122½	107	230	107	231½	160	170	Jan. 4	125	June 23	214	212	140	137¾	138	135⅛	135⅛	246
791,500	......	1,838,000	608,415	1⅛	......	......	1st Apr. '14	q.		Dominion Canners, com	68⅝	27⅛	35	31	22	15	26	Mar. 6	19	Jan. 3	17	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	2,290,600	......	......	7	1¾	......	1st Apr. '15	q. 1¾	9.33	" " pref	96	80	......	......	65	61⅛	78	Feb. 7	65	Feb. 3	60	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
37,097,700	7,000,000	22,167,366	8,946,516	p	p	1⅞	1st Oct.	q. 1	6.89	Dominion Steel Corporation, com	41⅞	19⅞	51	19⅞	82	43	71¼	Jan 4	52¾	Feb. 3	58	57½	57¼	57	58¾	56½	57¼	4,823
......	5,000,000	14,078,533	......	3½ p	p	7	1st Oct.	s. 3½	7.86	Dominion Iron and Steel, pref.	94	68	96	71	105	90	95	Jan. 3	89	May 28	......	......	......	89	89	89	89	1
15,000,000	3,000,000	6,300,500	......	7	7	7	1st Aug.	s. 3½	1.06	Dominion Coal, pref	106	97⅛	101	98	99	93	96½	Jan. 22	85	July 6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
5,000,000	......	3,697,500	1,193,534	6	6	6	1st Oct.	q. 1½	7.40	Dominion Textile, com.	86⅝	60	77	64	90⅛	74⅛	89	May 25	76½	Feb. 3	83	82¼	83	81	81	81	81	125
......	1,940,600	......	......	7	7	7	16th July	q. 1¾	6.90	" pref	106⅛	100	103	101	105	101	105	Apr. 26	99⅛	July 5	......	101	......	......	......	......	......	......
2,250,500	......	1,100,000	238,033	......	......	......	......		......	Goodwins, Limited, com.	28	23	28	26	40	40	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1,750,000	......	......	5¼	......	......	2nd July '14	q. 1¾	......	" pref	82	74	......	......	75	40	45	Mar. 20	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
747,500	......	261,000	886,226	6	6	6	1st Oct.	q. 1½	6.00	Goulds Manufacturing Co., com	97¾	97¼	......	......	......	......	100	Apr. 19	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	747,500	......	......	7	7	7	1st Oct.	q. 1¾	7 00	" " pref	......	......	......	......	......	......	100	Oct. 4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
5,660,575	500,000	......	385,482	......	......	......	......		......	International Petroleum	......	......	......	......	......	......	15 30	Mar. 29	11 60	Feb. 2	......	......	12.90	12 38	13.00	12.50	12.50	350
40,000,000	......	8,294,000	4,540	......	......	......	......		......	Lake Superior Corporation	22⅝	6⅝	9⅞	9⅞	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2,100,000	......	900,000	889,135	8	8	8	1st Sept.	q. 2	6.45	Lake of Woods Milling Co., com	135	127	137	129	136¼	122	130	Jan. 2	124	Apr. 13	134	133¾	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1,500,000	......	......	7	7	7	1st Sept.	q. 1¾	6 03	" " " pref	120	120	122	120	129	116	116	Jan. 31	..		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9,600,000	......	706,090	927,446	8	8	8	1st Oct.	q. 2½	6.06	Laurentide Co.	192¾	160	198	160	217½	176	195	Jan. 5	164¾	Oct. 3	190⅛	189	......	165	165	165	165	5
1,750,000	......	1,086,900	204,102	......	......	......	......		......	Lyall Construction Co., com	......	......	......	......	93	25	80	Mar. 21	53	Sept. 5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1,300,000	......	......	......	......	......																						
3,000,000	1,766,800	......	273,020	......	......	......	30th June '13			A. Macdonald Co. com.	21¾	8	14	7	19⅛	10	15⅛	Mar. 12	8	Jan. 5	13	12⅛	15	14	15	14	14	100
2,500,000	......	......	1,402,332	......	......	9	17th July	q. 2¼	10.00	Maple Leaf Milling, com	47⅞	25	68	30⅛	122	100	115	Mar. 21	90	Feb. 3	95	94	100	98	99⅛	98	99	130
......	2,500,000	......	......	7	7	7	17th July	q. 1¾	7.29	" " pref	101	98	98	88	108	93	103	Feb. 10	91¾	Aug. 23	94	94⅛	94	92	93½	93	93	15
2,949,600	......	825,249	2,21 ,426	4	4	4	15th Sept.	q. 1	7.40	Montreal Cottons, Ltd., com.	58	56	56	51	63	50	58½	Jan. 4	49	June 11	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	3,000,000	......	......	7	7	7	15th Sept.	q. 1¾	7 07	" " pref	103	97¼	100⅛	99	115	99	103	Jan. 24	99	July 25	102¾	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,275,000	......	......	292,298	......	......	......	1st Nov. '13	q. 1½	20.00	Monarch Knitting Co., com	40	25	27	25	40	25⅛	40	Jan. 2	30	Oct. 2	35	32	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	750,000	......	......	7	7	7	1st Aug.	q. 1¾	8.75	" " pref	90	82	82	82	83	80	81	Jan. 10	80	Jan. 2	82	80	......	......	......	......	......	......
2,000,000	......	......	527,504	......	......	......	......		......	National Steel Car, com	......	......	......	......	......	......	21	Jan. 4	5	Sept. 18	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1,500,000	......	......	......	......	3½	15th July	q. 1¾	......	" " pref	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
7,500,000	......	9,787,196	5,535,086	4½	......	......	14th July	s. 2½	5.88	Nova Scotia Steel, com	79	39	107	45¾	154⅛	93¼	128	Jan. 4	85	Oct. 4	128	127⅛	85	82	85	82	83¾	8,9
......	1,000,000	......	......	6	12	12	15th July	q. 2	7.61	" " pref.	120	110	125	110	115	110	112	Jan. 4	105	June 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2,500,000	......	2,350,000	846,330	8	8	8+4	1st Oct.	q. 2¼	6.99	Ogilvie Flour, com.	123	107	144	107	152	127⅞	158	Sept. 19	137	Feb. 27	151	149	142	140	140⅛	140	140	140
......	2,000,000	......	......	7	7	7	1st Sept.	q. 1¾	6.25	" pref.	117	105	120	113	116	44½	115	Jan. 19	110	Aug. 3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
750,000	......	600,000	123,076	......	......	......	......		......	Ont. Steel Products, com	......	......	......	......	45	19	34	Jan. 4	18	Mar. 16	......	......	......	20	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
......	750,000	......	......	......	3	5½	15th Aug.	q. 1¾	9.09	" " pref	......	......	......	......	91⅛	73	74	Asr. 14	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
650,000	......	......	65,174	2	2	2	1st July	s. 1	5.13	Pacific-Burt Co., com	32	28	31	28	29	20	40	Mar. 20	28	Jan. 9	22	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	650,000	......	......	7	7	7	1st Oct.	q. 1¾	8.75	" pref	85	82½	85	80	83¾	77½	82	June 8	80	Jan. 3	79	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
500,000	......	......	644,955	6+3	7+3	8+3	15th Sept.	s. 4+2½		Paton Manufacturing Co.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2,150,600	......	2,000,000	2,172,492	4	4	4+1	15th Aug.	q. 1	5.79	Penmans, Limited, com	55½	48	62	49	78	60	73½	Mar. 26	68½	Sept. 25	......	63	65	......	65	64	64	75
......	1,075,000	......	......	6	6	6	1st Aug.	q. 1½	7.31	" pref	84¼	79⅛	83	82	90	82	86	Apr. 10	81⅛	Jan. 3	86	......	......	82	82	83	82	2
5,000,000	......	6,185,726	3,055,551	......	......	......	16th Sept. '16	1⅛	5.00	Price Bros	60	70	......	......	132	60⅛	134	July 25	115	Mar. 30	......	83⅛	......	......	......	......	......	......
4,500,000	......	1,881,500	1,338,870	......	......	3½+1	15th Aug.	1⅛+1	8.62	Riordan Pulp and Paper, com	......	......	......	......	150	59	127	Jan. 3	106	Feb. 3	82	81⅝	115¼	110	117¾	115¾	115¾	140
......	1,000,000	......	......	7	7	7	30th Sept.	q. 1¾	......	" pref	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	94	94	91	91	30
1,500,000	......	600,000	526,148	8	6	6	1st Oct.	q. 1½	9.28	William A. Rogers, Ltd., com	147	96	103	96	99	85	80	Feb. 15	65	Apr. 19	89½	89¼	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	900,000	......	......	7	7	7	1st Oct.	q. 1¾	7.77	" " pref	106	99	99	99	99	87	92	Jan. 4	90	Feb. 14	82¼	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
800,000	......	......	Def. 204,009	......	......	......	1st Feb. '13	q. 1¾	11.66	Russell Motor Car, com	20	5	50	10	114	32	92	Jan. 4	60	Oct. 1	64	61	57	52	63	61	63	81
......	1,200,000	......	......	......	......	......	1st Aug. '13	q. 1¾	7.00	" pref	49	25	76	25	139	66	122	Apr. 3	100	Jan. 1	95	94	76	72	108	100	103	295
1,500,000	......	617,900	161,611	......	......	......	......		......	Sawyer-Massey Co., com	30	25	33	25	30	20	24	Mar. 16	8	May 21	26	22	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1,500,000	......	......	3⅛	......	......	2nd June '14	q. 1¾	7.78	" " pref	88	69	76	69	134½	58	......	......	......	......	72	56	......	41	41	40⅛	41	17
4,000,000	......	1,912,500	1,454,361	......	......	......	......		......	Sherwin-Williams, com	60¼	53	57½	55	99⅛	53⅛	59¾	Mar. 9	56	Feb. 5	......	......	......	59	60	60	60	60
......	3,100,000	......	......	7	7	7	1st Oct.	q. 1¾	7.14	" pref	104	97	100	98¼	100	97⅛	100	Jan. 6	98	Jan. 11	99	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8,750,000	......	......	486,357	6	6	6	1st Oct.	q. 1½+1	4.58	Shredded Wheat, com.	90¼	.78	102	92	140¼	102¼	137¾	Mar. 1	122	Sept. 5	......	132¼	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1,250,000	......	......	6	6	6	1st Oct.	q. 1½	6 25	" pref	94	92½	99	93	120	95	95	Feb. 19	95	Feb. 19	......	98¼	......	......	......	......	......	......
4,718,600	......	512,500	989,649	1¼	......	......	1st June	q. 1¼	9.09	Smart-Woods, Ltd., com	20	18	15	20	65	33	55	Jan. 12	44	Aug. 6	41	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1,546,500	......	......	3½	1¾	15¾	1st Oct.	q. 1¾	8.75	" pref	......	......	45	20	101	84	80	May 9	......	......	90	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,062,500	475,000	178,320	32,850	......	......	......	20th July	q. 1¾	......	Smith Paper Mills H	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8,000,000	......	5,332,113	385,219	......	......	......	......		......	Spanish River Pulp Mills, com	16¾	9	9⅝	3	24⅛	3½	19	Jan. 4	12⅛	Aug. 8	12	11¾	15	14	14⅛	13⅛	14	310
......	5,699,100	......	......	......	......	......	15th July '13	q. 1¾	14.00	" pref	51	31	35	35	70	29	59¼	Jan. 11	47	Aug. 15	38⅛	38	......	......	......	......	......	......
11,500,000	......	9,522,300	7,763,602	......	......	4	1st Aug.	q. 1+½	1.11	Steel Co. of Canada, com	20	11	48	8⅛	88¼	34¼	71½	Jan. 4	51⅛	Sept. 17	64	63¼	54½	54	55¾	53¾	54¼	1,663
......	6,496,300	......	......	3⅛	7	10⅛	1st Aug.	q. 1¾	7.95	" " pref	87⅜	69	95	69	107¼	82⅛	100⅛	Jan. 2	87	Sept. 15	......	91¼	87⅛	86½	87	87	87	145
										Stannard Chemtnal, pfd	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	55	......	56	55	55	300
650,000	......	......	134,016	......	......	......	......		......	Tooke Bros., com	26	15	18	16	25	16	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	985,000	......	......	3⅛	1¾	8¾	1st Sept.	q. 1¾	9.72	" pref	81	75	......	......	83	78	79	Jan. 4	70	Aug. 28	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
750,000	......	500,000	341,590	1⅛	..	5	30th June	3+2	5.55	Toronto Paper Co	61	30	45	25	96	44	90	May 17	72	Jan. 16	65	60	......	......	......	......	......	......
2,500,000	......	......	276,452	......	......	......	......		......	Tuckett Tobacco, com	47	29	29¼	29	25	23½	22½	Jan. 18	19	June 1	29	23	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	2,000,000	......	......	7	7	7	15th July	q 1¾	8.75	" pref,	101	90¼	90	90	90	75	83½	Jan. 18	78	Apr. 30	......	87	......	......	......	......	......	......
5,000,000	......	3,500,000	697,275	......	......	......	......		......	Wayagamack com	32⅜	21	26½	26	......	......	95	Jan. 11	50	Aug. 30	......	......	......	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	5

LOAN, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL STOCKS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Common Stock outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or Debentures Outstanding and Int.	Reserve and Contingent P. & L.	Dividends 1917	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	LOAN AND TRUST	Range for Year 1915 High	Low	Range for year 1916 High	Low	Latest Price Ask	Bid	Last Sale
1,705,000	4,122,853	1,244,392	9	1st Oct.	q. 2¼	Canada Landed	162	157⅛	163	157½	154	......	151
6,000,000	20,905,084	5,19 ,652	10	1st Oct.	q. 2½	Canada Permanent	188	183	163	168⅝	..	167⅛	169
1,750,000	4,095,238	1,807,053	10	1st Oct.	q. 2½	Central Canada	190	190	......	...	190	......	
2,453,595	624,548	411,463	6	2nd July	s. 3	Col. Investment, pref.	8[illegible]	78	76	70	74	......	68
934,395	1,072,384	252,541	5	1st July	s. 2½	Dominion Savings	81	81	80	80	......	81	78
2,411,863	2,318,270	701,646	8	1st July	s. 4	Great West Per.	......	......	...	...	...	...	89½
[illegible],200,000	2,312,901	1,491,062	8	2nd July	s. 4	Hamilton Provident	140⅛	135	140	138	..	137	137
[illegible]50 ,000	12,090,672	3,085,518	12	2nd Oct.	q. 3	Huron and Erie	211	209	214	209	210	208	209
[illegible]000,000	1,937,231	781,348	8	2nd July	s. 4	Landed Banking	147	147	45	144	..	145	143
[illegible]250,000	2,879,717	808,018	8	1st Oct.	q. 2	London and Can. Loan	136	131	135	132	128	127½	127½
1 884,283	1,830,660	369,893	6	1st Oct.	q. 1½	London Loan and Sav	......	......	......	......	......	......	....
[illegible]600,000	356,289	726,506	10	15th Sept.	q. 2½	Montreal L. & Mtg. Co.	176	165	175	160	......	......	165
[illegible]500,000	7,371,097	1,596,314	10	2nd Oct.	q. 2½	National Trust	233	233	210	210	......	210	207⅛
[illegible]750,000	3,983,186	1,903,593	9	1st Oct.	q. 2¼	Ont. Loan and Deb.	173	169	175	169	..	175	160
1,500,000	638,931	245,375	7	2nd July	s. 3½	Real Estate Loan	..	......	......	......	......	......	103
1,500,000	32,322,068	1,[illegible]48,557	10	1st Oct.	q. 2½	Toronto Gen. Trusts	210	......	210	205⅛	207	......	205
72[illegible],550	1,910,506	595,010	8	1st Oct.	q. 2	Toronto Mortgage Co	......	......	140	134	......	136	136
[illegible]000,000	1,841,631	1,[illegible]36,147	10	1st Oct.	q. 2½	Toronto Savings	......	......	......	......	......	......	185
[illegible]00,000	7,487,861	986,531	10	1st Oct.	q. 2½	Union Trust	......	......	......	......	......	......	178
10 000	......	6,674,019	10	1st Oct.	q. 2½	Canada Life Assurance	......	......	......	......	......	......	9

Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or D'b'ntures Outstanding	Reserve and Contingent P. & L.	Dividends 1916	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES	Range for year 1915 High	Low	Range for Year 1916 High	Low	Latest Price Ask	Bid
1,500,000	......	2,885,740	10	1st Apr.	s. 5	Canadian N. Prairie Lands	115	110	140	124	133	128
800,000	400,000	469,740	8	1st July	q. 2	Canadian Salt	......	......	......	......	......	..
59,109		1,605,792	$5	3th Mar.	5	Can North-West Land	......	......	350	330	375	......
[illegible]00,000	......	2,473,048	20	30th June	q. 5	Confederation Life A	100	100	83	71	......	55
6,212,666	......	445,933	6	30th Dec. '16	1½	Crows Nest Pass Coal	......	......	90	86	......	......
1,000,000	......	292,302	6	15th July	1½	Dominion Telegraph	......	......	......	......	......	......
3,000,000	9,669,500	......	......	......	......	Electrical Dev., pref.	......	......	......	......	......	......
450,000	b 3,968,449	2,111,299	10	1st July	q. 2½	Imperial Life Assur.	......	......	......	......	......	......
500,000	b 365,613	643,552	p	1st Mar. '12	s. 2	Intercolonial Coal	......	......	......	......	80	......
......	p 217,900	......	p	1st Mar. '12	s. 3½	Intercolonial Coal, pref	......	......	......	......	......	......
3,000,000	......	509,121	p	1st Mar. '14	1	Intern. Coal and Coke	......	......	......	......	......	......
2,196,000	2,000,000	471,697	6½	15th Aug.	q. 1¾	Kaministiquia Power	......	......	......	......	......	......
572,680	b 634,000	168,726	6	2nd July	s. 3	London Street	140	136	136	135	......	125
2,000,000	......	119,184	8	15th July	q. 2	Montreal Telegraph	......	......	......	......	......	......
925,000	b1,123,000	......	......	......	......	Nia., St. Kath. and Tor.	105	100	......	......	......	......
1,164,000	b 749,000	268,375	p	10th July '15	q. 1¾	Trinidad Electric	80	80	118½	102	......	......
2,124,700	b1,540,617	688,269	8	15th June	q. 2	W. Can. Flour Mills	......	......	......	......	......	......
800,000	b 600,000	578,143	5	1st July	q. 1¼	West India Electric	......	......	......	......	......	......

NOTE—s—means semi-annually; q—quarterly; I—Interim; L—Profit and loss; +—indicates bonus; b—means bond; p—preferred stock; d—debentures; *—less than ten shares; sb—stock bonus; A—$500 per share return of capital paid February 1st, September 25th, 1912; Feb. 1st and Nov. 17th, 1913, and December 1, 1914.

WAR MORATORIUM AFFECT BRITISH CANADIAN CO.

Chairman of the Board Tells Shareholders of Serious Situation in Western Canada.

The serious extent to which the war moratorium has a tendency to undermine credit in relation to mortgage loans in this country, and particularly in Western Canada, was indicated by the remarks of Charles P. Johnston, chairman of the British Canadian and General Investment company, at the annual meeting of that organization in London recently. The British Canadian is in a way a clearing house for the financial affairs of several stock companies. Two of these companies especially have in the past been affected by the falling off in immigration and by the very large number of men who have enlisted and left the country. The continuation of war conditions is now affecting all the companies, according to Mr. Johnston, who makes the following reference to the effect of legislation bearing on interest payments by mortgagees who have entered military service.

At the same time the shareholders are informed that conditions in Regina and Moose Jaw, where most of the affiliated companies are situated, are very bright and that there does not seem to be any serious apprehension as to the future. Still Mr. Johnston warns us that he would not be surprised to see a further diminution in the available income during the next year or two since no credit is being taken in the accounts for interest in arrear or accrued. With the end of the war Mr. Johnston said that matters should improve, since Canada, as a country, in many ways, was in a much better and healthier position than was the case a few years ago.

The annual statement showed gross revenue for the year of £10,968 as compared with £10,699 in the previous year. Taxes took £2,168 and debenture interest £2,141, after which dividends of £5,339 were paid. The balance carried forward was £4,964, compared with £3,644 brought forward. The directors explained that this increase was in view of the suggested Canadian income tax and the large increase proposed in the American income tax.

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

	Bid	Asked
Abitibi Power, com.	47.00	53.00
Atlantic Sugar, pref.	29.00	32.50
Arena Bonds	.....	92.00
Can. Machinery, pref.	43.00	.....
Cockshutt Plow, pref.	70.00	75.00
Crown Trust, Montreal.	90.00	97.00
Dom. Pow. & Trans., pref.	94.50	97.50
Dom. Pow. & Trans., cm.	52.00	60.00
Dom. Permanent Loan.	67.00	70.00
Eastern Car, 6's	90.00	.....
Ford Motor	200.00	225.00
Goodyear Tire & Rubber, com.	185.00	198.00
Home Bank	64.00	67.00
Imperial Oil	375.00	400.00
International Mill 6's	.....	96.00
Lambton Golf Club	325.00	375.00
McDonald, pref.	84.50	.....
Mex. Mahogany, com.	.....	10.00
North. Ont. L. & P. 6's.	80.00	83.00
Ont. Pulp Bonds	79.50	82.50
Penn. Water Power, com.	70.00	.....
Stand. Rel. Ln. (par 50)	46.50	49.00
Sovereign Life	.....	20.00
Brompton Pulp	44.75	45.50
Blake Lake, com.	1.00	3.00
Do., pref.	.....	4.00
Do., Inc. bonds	.....	27.00
C. P. R. Notes	.....	103.00
Carr. Factories, com.	15.00	.....
Do., pref.	50.00	.....
Can. Oil, pref.	85.00	100.00
Carter Crume, pref.	.....	70.00
Crown Life Ins.	92.00	.....
North. Amer. Pulp	2.75	3.00
Steel & Rad., com.	.....	15.00
Do., pref.	60.00	.....
Volcanic Gas	148.00	155.00

UNLISTED BONDS.

	Bid	Asked
Ashdown Hard., 5's	.....	[illegible]
Belding Paul, 5's	77.00	[illegible]
Black Lake, 6's	22.00	[illegible]
Brand.-Hend., 6's	99.00	[illegible]
P. Burns, 6's	99.00	[illegible]
P. Burns, 6's	98.00	[illegible]
Can. Light, 5's	45.00	[illegible]
Can. Steel, 6's	.....	[illegible]
Can. Salt, 6's	94.00	[illegible]
Com. Cable, 4's	70.00	[illegible]
Davidson Mfg., 6's	94.00	[illegible]
Wm. Davies, 6's	99.00	[illegible]
Dom. Iron, 5's	77.50	[illegible]
Dom. Power & Trans., 5's.	.....	[illegible]
Dominion Park, 6's	94.00	[illegible]
Dunlop Tire, 6's	.....	[illegible]
Eastern Car, 6's	95.00	[illegible]
Elec. Devel., 5's	.....	[illegible]
Harris Abattoir, 6's	98.00	[illegible]
Laurentide, 5's	82.00	[illegible]
Lake Sup. Corp., 5's	65.00	[illegible]
Matthews-Laing, 6's	97.00	[illegible]
Montreal Light, 6's	89.00	[illegible]
Montreal Steel, 6's	.....	[illegible]
Mexican North. Power, 5's	12.00	[illegible]
Nat. Telephone, 5's	53.00	[illegible]
North. Elec., 5's	.....	[illegible]
N. B. Power, 5's	82.00	[illegible]
N. S. Steel, 6's	89.00	[illegible]
N. S. Tramways, 5's	82.00	[illegible]
Sawyer Massey, 6's	70.00	[illegible]
Shaw. Water, 5's	90.00	[illegible]
St. Law. Flour, 6's	96.00	[illegible]
St. Law. Sugar, 6's	92.00	[illegible]
Sterling Coal, 5's	87.50	[illegible]
Toronto Paper, 6's	89.00	[illegible]
Wabasso Cotton, 6's	78.50	[illegible]
West. Can. Flour, 6's	100.00	[illegible]
West. Power, 5's	.....	[illegible]

London *Economist's* commodity price index number shows decrease for September of 24 points, standing now at 5,634. In September, 1916, index number was 4,423, the gain in the last 12 months being 1,211.

LABOR MINISTER CRITICIZED IN THE ELEVATOR STRIKE

Operators Object to Basis of the Settlement Reached.

FIXED PRICE TROUBLES

Anxiety Being Aroused As to Whether Price Will Be Maintained—No Definite Word from Ottawa.

Special to The Financial Post.
By E. CORA HIND,
Commercial Editor, Winnipeg Free Press.

WINNIPEG.—The strike of elevator employees at the lake front has been settled, but the elevators remain officially under charge of Leslie Boyd as director. The union has not been officially recognized by the terminal elevator operators; while it is recognized to a certain extent by the Government, the operators are still to deal personally with their employees and if grievances cannot be adjusted in that way, the complainant then has recourse to the director of elevators and may take with him a member of the union.

The reason why the elevators have been so loth to recognize the union, is not any special objection to unions, but to the peculiar character of the union which these men have joined. The Longshoremen's Union is really for package freight handlers, and has its headquarters in United States; it might easily happen that through some dispute between the Longshoremen's Union in the United States and some railway or steamship company, a strike would be called, and all the elevators at the head of the Canadian lakes would be put out of business. The terminal elevator men have contended that it should not be within the power of a foreign country to hamper our grain movement from the head of the lakes.

Another reason why they objected to this union was the fact that terminal elevators like railway companies are separate and distinct organizations, and a grievance on the part of an employee in a comparatively small house might be made the occasion of a strike, which would paralyze the whole lake front. The majority of them have not hesitated to say that had the union been local unions of the men in the various elevators, they would have recognized them at once.

Criticise Minister of Labor.

The rates for operating elevators are fixed by the Government, and can only be altered by an order-in-council under the War Measures Act. The new wage schedule will cost some of the houses at least $20,000 a year. The elevator operators do not hesitate to express their dissatisfaction with the decision of the Minister of Labor but having agreed to abide by a government decision they are prepared to support the director of elevators in his new position. They state, however, that the effect of the increase is to make wages at elevators so much better than for similar work in other industries that the wonder will be if other serious labor disturbances do not result in consequence of the Minister's decision.

The embargo which was placed when the strike had been in operation for four days, has been raised, and grain will move freely to the lake front. Through the wisdom of placing this embargo and preventing a serious congestion of terminal yards, it was possible to clean up the yards quickly, and by Wednesday night all of the cars that had arrived during the strike were unloaded and moving back again to the prairies.

Trouble As to Fixed Price.

The situation which is causing anxiety now to the trade is the extreme uncertainty as to a contract with the British Government and her Allies for the purchase of our wheat at the price established by the Board of Grain Supervisors.

Up to the present time 25,000,000 bushels of wheat have been bought on these prices. There have been disquieting rumors that the price was to be lowered but there does not seem to be any ground for this idea.

The task of financing this crop is one of great magnitude, and so far the trade has received no definite assurance that they will be able to dispose of the wheat at the prices at which they purchased it.

The return of Jas. Stewart, head of the wheat export company, from Ottawa, while he had absolutely nothing definite to state, has been reassuring. He is continuing to buy and stated publicly that he had no expectations of any order to cease buying and certainly the two days since he returned he has taken everything that has been offered him, and it was offered him in half million bushel chunks this morning. He is of the opinion that a definite announcement of the completion of an agreement between Canada and Great Britain and her Allies as to the purchase of our crop, will be announced within a week. Many of the big lines of elevators ceased buying altogether for several days, but now buying has generally been resumed.

WESTERN CANADA: CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY FARM LANDS. Improved and Unimproved. In settled districts. Near Railroads. Easy terms. J. H. Smith, Land Agent, 504 C.P.R. Bldg., Toronto, Dept. F.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The Canadian Converters' Co., Ltd.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One (1%) per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company for the quarter ending 31st October, 1917, payable 15th November, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business, 31st October, 1917.

By order of the Board.

THOS. M. BARRINGTON,
Secretary-Treasurer

Montreal, 10th October, 1917.

Dominion Textile Company, Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

DIVIDEND of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th SEPTEMBER, 1917, payable OCTOBER 15th, to shareholders of record September 29th.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 17th September, 1917.

Kerr Lake Mining Company

61 Broadway, New York, October 9, 1917.

DIVIDEND No. 49.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25c per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable December 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 26, 1917.

Books will not close.

E. H. WESTLAKE, Treasurer.

ANOTHER INCREASE IN RATES MAY BE ASKED

Grand Trunk Employees Make Demands Which Will be Difficult to Meet.

Special to The Financial Post

MONTREAL.—Demands for heavy salary increases, to go into effect at once, are being made upon the Grand Trunk Railway by conductors, trainmen, engineers, and firemen. The aggregate of these covering 8,000 employees, THE FINANCIAL POST was officially informed to-day, would exceed two million dollars, and would make it necessary for the company to make a new application to increase freight rates beyond the present one for 15 per cent. now under consideration. Indeed, 15 per cent. increase in rates would only cover extra costs of coal alone since 1915, amounting to over five million dollars a year, as the price has doubled.

If any substantial increase is forced on the company, it is believed at head office that application for increased passenger rates will be necessary. The last increase given the men in September, 1916, is now expiring. Under the Adamson law, international and United States employees were given an increase the first of this year.

SHIPS OF CONCRETE.

Interesting Experiments Being Tried Out in the States.

There is under construction at the Bureau of Standards in Washington a nine-foot model of an oceangoing ship made of concrete. It is being made at the request of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation to test the virtue of claims of engineers that a seaworthy ship may be built of concrete; that it can be constructed more cheaply, and that it will weigh less than a wooden ship of the same tonnage. The Fleet Corporation also has its eyes on a 5.000 ton vessel that is being constructed of concrete in San Francisco. This vessel, ordered by the Standard Oil Co., has been taken over by the Government, and will be tested in actual operation as soon as it is finished.

FROM $1,358,847 CAME OGILVIE BONUS OF 15%

Net Profits of Milling Company Representing 75% on Common.

TOO BUSY FOR REPAIRS

New High Record Established—War Tax Exceeds Common Dividend—Low Profits on Flour End Big Business Ahead.

That most interesting question as to where the 15 per cent. bonus of Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. came from was answered when the annual report was made public on Thursday. In brief, it ran thus:

Net profits, 1917..... $1,358,847
„ „ 1916..... 774,270

It was announced at the same time that the excess profits war tax amounted to more than was paid out to the common shareholders. These received 10 per cent. regular and 15 per cent. bonus, a total of 25 per cent. on $2,500,000, or $625,000. If $650,000 is allowed for war tax, the total profits would have been—on a pre-war basis—$2,008,847. Allowing for the 7 per cent. dividend on preferred $140,000, this would allow for a 75 per cent. dividend on common, which gives some conception of the enormous profits of Ogilvie for the year.

Only one other year is comparable, 1915, when, in addition to the regular profits of $459,781, there was a profit of $1,059,813, which was treated separately, due to sales of grain on European account at greatly enhanced prices. Even with this extra the total was only $1,519,594, or half a million under this year, if both records are considered without taking war taxes into consideration.

No Undue Profits on Flour.

There is one more significant feature of the report: profits on milling alone were $721,038, and from other sources, $637,809. The figures are separated this year, contrary to custom, in order, as the vice-president, W. A. Black, declared in his address, to contradict the charge that "undue profits" were made on flour. Indeed, the flour profits work out at only a small fraction of the 25 cents a barrel that the Food Controller has allowed as a fair margin.

The other profits were derived from interior elevators, a public terminal elevator at Fort William, cereal mills at Winnipeg and Montreal, and the handling of quantities of grain in bulk, in addition to handsome returns from accumulated profits that have been invested.

The report of the president, C. R. Hosmer, showed that the mills had been working to capacity all through the year to such an extent that there was no time for the ordinary overhauling and repairs, and on account of this strain an extra amount has been set aside for depreciation.

Mr. Black reported that, in spite of the irregular quality of the wheat, the largest amount of wheat had been milled in the history of the firm, and the cereal mills had run steadily to capacity. The 1917 wheat was of superior quality, and would go farther than the wheat of last year, and give a greater yield of flour. The mills now are running full time, and have sufficient business on the books to run for some time.

A comparison with last year in certain accounts shows:

Comparison With 1916.

	1917.	1916.
Net income	$ 1,358,847	$ 774,270
Surplus	593,845	334,270
Stocks on hand	2,637,009	1,460,873
Dividend on com.	25%	12%
Assets	12,363,865	10,910,192
Real estate, plants, etc.	5,888,289	6,526,752

$1,250,000 for Contingencies

From the surplus profits and the profit and loss account there was transferred $1,250,000 to the contingency account — a safety valve — which now stands at $2,500,000.

An indication of the conservative valuation of the properties, the good-will, trade marks, patent rights, etc., on which huge sums have been spent, are set down at the nominal valuation of one dollar.

The real estate, plants, etc., are cut down in the valuation given by $740,000, another indication of a conservative basis in figuring out the assets.

The directors were re-appointed and subsequently the officers were elected as follows:—President, C. R. Hosmer; vice-president and managing director, W. A. Black; treasurer, S. A. McMurtry; secretary, G. A. Morris; assistant secretary, W. R. Dean.

GAS WELLS SOLD.

Canadian Oil Co. Sells To Kelly of Anaconda Co.

Canadian Oil Co. stockholders, according to a despatch from Butte, Montana, have voted to sell their property to Vice-President Kelly of Anaconda Co. and associates. The company has two large flowing gas wells and provision is made for boring others. Two new companies, one for operating and one for selling, are to be organized by new owners under Montana laws. Canadian Co. stockholders will receive one-tenth of new stock issued: $15,000,000 will be required, it is estimated, to consummate project and market product. Gas is to be piped to Great Falls, Butte and Anaconda for domestic use and for fuel at Anaconda smelter.

JAPAN BECOMING BIG STEEL PRODUCER

A Number of Projects Under Way to Give Eastern Empire an Independent Supply.

Projects for two new steel factories in the vicinity of Yokohoma are reported by the Japan *Advertiser*. The Asano Steel Works are projected by Mr. Soichiro Asano, and the other plant is that of the Japan Steel Pipe Factory. Mr. Asano is the president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the founder of the Asano Shipbuilding Co. His shipyards, established only ten months ago, are now operating at full capacity. The Mitsubishi Engine and Iron Works, Nagasaki, and the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Kobe, also have found it imperative to be able to produce their own steel. Mr. Ryozo Asano, managing director of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and son of Mr. Soichiro Asano, has sailed for the United States, where he will investigate the steel industry and make purchases of the latest steel-producing equipment.

Regarding the new Asano Steel Works, Mr. Kato, managing director, and chief engineer of the Asano Shipbuilding Co., is quoted by the *Advertiser* as stating that the independence of the supply of steel has much to do with the independence of the shipbuilding industry of Japan.

The Japan *Chronicle* states that several projects have been launched in that country for establishing iron works. The Tokai Kogyo Kaisha, recently established, has bought an extensive tract of land in a suburb of Wakamatsu, where workshops are being erected.

Another iron-manufacturing company in course of flotation is the Fuji Seiko Kaisha, with a capital of $2,991,000. The Nippon Kotetsu Kaisha also recently invited subscriptions from the public to its capital of $498,500. There is besides, the gigantic project of the Kuhara family of Osaka, with a capital of $4,985,000. The Toyo Seitetsu Kaisha has lately increased its capital to $14,955,000, and has bought an extensive site in Kyushu for new workshops, the building of which will be commenced in April next. When these new factories have been completed the company will be able to produce 170,000 tons of pig iron a year.

DAIRY PRODUCT A BIG FACTOR IN OVERSEAS TRADE.

Continued from page 1

total yield will not be much over 4,000,000 bushels.

A fruit crop report of the Department of agriculture places the Nova Scotia apple crop at 700,000 barrels of good fruit. In Ontario there will not be over a 10 per cent. No. 1 crop and prices are already being made of $6 per barrel for co-operatively packed fruit. Fall fruit on the local markets sells from $4 to $6 per barrel.

Considerable rot has been found among the potato crop in Ontario especially on heavy land. Western and Maritime crops are above last year's. Prices however, are so unsatisfactory that it is feared that no care will be taken in caring for the crop in many parts.

Who Takes Shrinkage?

Some farmers are not clear on the price of wheat. The prices recently set are fixed prices and have no relation to maximum or minimum figures. They mean that the price of wheat remains at $2.21 now and tomorrow. Just who will stand the loss in shrinkage and waste is not quite clear. Farmers have nothing therefore to gain by holding wheat.

The acreages of fall wheat seeding in Canada apparently are better than was expected.

The crop in many places has a healthy growth. Recent rains have improved the outlook. Rye seeding is likely to be larger than usual.

The Western Situation.

Miss Cora Hind of the Free Press wires from Winnipeg this morning to THE FINANCIAL POST as follows:

The weather of the last few days has been unfavorable to the threshing, but the weather map was clear this morning with the exception of Winnipeg which had been favored with a light snow fall. Temperatures are fairly low and there has been some anxiety expressed about the potatoes that have not been dug. It is quite probable, however, that the high winds and cold weather of the past few days will be followed by a period of fine weather suitable for potato digging and other farm work.

The quality of the grain crop continues to be fully maintained.

NET EARNINGS OF QUEBEC RY. DROPPED $15,000

Increased Costs of Operation and Lessened Tourist Traffic.

QUEBEC BRIDGE WILL HELP

A Good Future Asset—Only One Reference to Quebec and Saguenay—Two Directors Leave the Board.

Increased operating expenses that more than offset the increased gross earnings marked the annual report of Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, that was presented to the shareholders in Montreal on Thursday. While the gross earnings at $11,832,031 showed an increase of $100,299 over last year, the operating and maintenance expenses ran ahead by $126,218, so that the net surplus for the year was only $200,587 as compared with $215,403, representing 2 per cent. on the stock. The figures for the two years compare as follows:

	1916-17	1915-16
Gross earnings	$1,832,031	$1,731,732
Misc. income	230,850	236,868
	$2,062,882	$1,968,601
Oper'g. expenses	1,155,969	1,029,750
Fixed charges; tax.	706,326	723,447
Surplus for year	$ 200,587	$ 215,403
Total surplus	684,572	562,902

During the year $226,366 was spent on maintenance account and $302,663 on capital account.

Several changes were made in the directorate, J. N. Greenshields, K.C. and Senator L'Esperance dropping out, and being succeeded by J. T. Donohue and Arthur Picard, while Hon. Senator Robert Mackay was removed by death.

Only one reference was made to the arrangement by which the Government is taking over the Quebec and Saguenay line and relieving the company of an uncompleted road and consequently of a non-paying liability. To a question the President, Sir Rodolphe Forget, replied that there was "nothing definite" to announce. As a result of the unfinished arbitration the assets include the investment in the railway and the liabilities the bonded and stock indebtedness as last year.

In speaking to THE FINANCIAL POST after the meeting, the new general manager, W. J. Lynch, thus explained some of the favorable and unfavorable conditions in connection with the past year and future prospects:

"Operating costs have gone up with us, as with all similar corporations. In salaries alone we are paying $96,000 more this year than five years ago. At the same time our fares remain the same as 20 years ago. In our gas department, oil cost us 12 cents a gallon; one year ago, it cost us only 5¾ cents, and we use 450,000 gallons a year. The coal to manufacture the gas increased in cost by $20,000. The extra cost of operating the steam line to Ste. Anne's was also high, while the tourist traffic to Quebec and Ste. Anne's fell down as soon as the United States entered the war. The closing of the Ross Rifle Works cut down local traffic also. The finishing of the Quebec bridge, however, with 11 railways crossing it will be a big future asset to us.

"We are looking forward to increasing our gas charges which averake $1 per 1000 feet now. Already 66 companies in the States have increased prices and 8 or 10 in Canada."

DOMINION TRUST CASE.

Supreme Court Refuses to Hear Action of Mrs. Arnold.

Information reached the City of Vancouver this week that the Supreme Court of Canada had refused to hear the case of Mrs. Arnold, the widow of the late W. R. Arnold, managing director of the defunct Dominion Trust Co., in her appeal from the judgment of the Court of Appeal of B.C. as to the awarding of the first $75,000 of insurance money left by Arnold. It is possible now that the case may be taken to the Privy Council in England. Until the case is finally adjudicated, the liquidator is prevented from making certain adjustments with the preferred creditors which he otherwise might have arranged.

A nationwide "Potato Week" from Oct. 22 to 27, is planned by the American Department of Agriculture, to encourage the general use of potatoes as a substitute for wheat.

Tokio report says Mitsu Bishi Co. of Japan, has chartered the 14 German and Austrian vessels seized in China.

WE OFFER:
Dominion
WAR BONDS
Provincial
Government
Bonds
Ontario Short Term
Municipals
At Attractive Prices.
Write or Phone
JOHN STARK & CO.
504 ROYAL BANK BLDG.
TORONTO

J. P. BICKELL & CO.
MEMBERS
New York Cotton Exchange
New York Produce Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Toronto Standard Stock Exchange
STANDARD BANK BLDG.
TORONTO, CAN.
We Maintain Statistical Department.
Send Us Your Enquiries.

Albert E.
Dyment & Co.
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
Stock Brokers
402 Dominion Bank Building
TORONTO

The Mercantile Agency
R. G. DUN & CO.
Consult us before extending credit or if customers are delinquent.
Canadian Offices:
Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Vancouver, Victoria.
Address enquiries to
R. G. DUN & CO.
Dominion Bank Bldg. Toronto, Can.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.
Paid-up Capital - - £2,000,000
Rest & undivided profits £800,986
Head Office
St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Cashier and Gen. Manager, A. K. Wright, Secretary, J. B. Adshead.
London Office, 3 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Wm. Wallace, Manager.
Glasgow Office, Exchange Square.
A. Dennistoun, Agent.
167 Branches throughout Scotland
Banking business of every description transacted. Accounts opened and agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Bills, Cheques and other documents collected. Drafts, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued—available throughout the world. Cable transfers are also made. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Correspondence invited.

The UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.
Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.
CAPITAL:—
AUTHORIZED and ISSUED £6,000,000
Paid-up Capital..£2,000,000
Reserve Fund....£1,980,000 Together £3,980,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......£4,000,000
Total Capital and Reserve £7,980,000
Head Office: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
DIRECTORS.
HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq. (Chairman).
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Chichester.
John Dennistoun, Esq.
Hugh D. Flower, Esq.
Charles A. Galton, Esq.
S. R. Livingston-Learmonth, Esq.
William R. Mewburn, Esq.
The Hon. A. R. Mills, M.P.
Robert C. Nesbitt, Esq.
Frederick G. Parbury, Esq.
Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G.
Manager—ARTHUR C. WILLIS.
Assistant Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME.
The Bank has 41 Branches in VICTORIA, 30 in NEW SOUTH WALES, 19 in QUEENSLAND, 14 in SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 22 in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 3 in TASMANIA and 44 in NEW ZEALAND. Drafts upon these Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout the world. Commercial and Circular Travelling Credits issued — available throughout the world. Cable Transfers are also made. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection.

Robert Cassels W. G. H. Browne

Cassels, Browne & Co.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

318 Dominion Bank Building
TORONTO

Direct Private Wire to New York, Chicago and Washington.

INVESTMENT SUGGESTIONS

We have prepared a carefully selected list of securities yielding from 5.40% to 8%, which we shall be pleased to send on request.

F. H. DEACON & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
INVESTMENTS
97 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Watch Your Investments

There is no investment on earth you can buy and put away, and go off and forget about. Every day there goes on a readjustment of security values, and it is safer to know something about what you have your money in—or can put it in.

The successful investors use Standard Card Reports to keep in touch with the endless shifting in security values.

Available now to individuals on all listed Canadian and American corporations at 50 cents each. Banks and Brokerage firms have used these Standard Card Reports for fifteen years.

Address
Standard Statistics Co.
47 West St., New York City

KNICKERBOCKER-WYOMING OIL CO.
Preferred and Common Stocks Bought and Sold.
CIRCULAR ON REQUEST.
L. N. ROSENBAUM & CO.
80 Wall St., New York

Service for Women

In the management of property and the investment of money, women often find themselves handicapped by inexperience. Mistrusting their own judgment, they appeal to friends for financial guidance. Such a course is not safe nor businesslike.

Insure your property against mismanagement and relieve yourself of worry by enlisting the services of this company. You will receive the benefit of experience gained in the management of many estates, both large and small.

Our office will be glad to explain—by letter or interview—about the making of your will or any matters regarding a trust or banking business.

THE
STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION
HERBERT WADDINGTON Managing Director
80 KING ST. EAST · TORONTO
Telephone Main 2717

Secretary Baker says America's military force will soon number over 1,300,000 men and that when it takes its place on the front it will be as well equipped as any army. The output of rifles, he stated, is now 100,000 monthly, and this will soon be increased to 200,000.

MONEY, BANKING AND EXCHANGE

Bank Clearings Again Ahead of Last Year—Quebec Only City to Show a Decline. Four New Branches Opened in September.

As indicated by official returns made to THE FINANCIAL POST, bank clearings from all points in the Dominion for the week ending Thursday last totalled $252,517,747, and are larger by $58,607,333 than the figures for the corresponding period in 1916. As compared with last week's figures, there is a falling off of $28,043,899. However, this falling off is due to the fact that the clearings for this week are for five days only. Western cities showed an increase of $26,599,035, or 43.8 per cent., while in the East there was a gain of $32,008,298, or 24.0 per cent. In the West, Lethbridge showed a gain of 121.7 per cent., and the other cities to show large gains were Calgary, Medicine Hat, and Saskatoon. In the East, Halifax, Hamilton, Montreal and Toronto also showed substantial gains. Quebec was the only city in the Dominion to show a falling off. For the year to date the clearings amount to $9,507,151,335, an increase over the corresponding period last year of $1,847,532,873, or 24.1 per cent. Comparative figures follow:

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

(In comparison with the same week last year.)

Eastern Cities.

	Oct. 11, 1917.	Change.	%
Montreal	$ 88,300,520 +	$ 18,141,089	25.8
Toronto	54,244,116 +	10,609,504	24.3
Ottawa	5,578,456 +	812,860	17.0
Hamilton	4,214,530 +	970,947	29.9
Quebec	3,528,768 —	221,787	5.9
Halifax	3,047,178 +	998,160	48.9
London	2,073,053 +	260,214	14.4
St. John	1,726,622 +	170,779	11.0
Brantford	772,861 +	39,535	5.3
Peterboro	551,575 +	76,648	16.3
Sherbrooke	605,524 +	93,021	18.1
Kitchener	590,602 +	57,828	10.9
Total, East	$165,233,805 +	$ 32,008,298	24.0

Western Cities.

	Oct. 11, 1917.	Change.	%
Winnipeg	$ 53,139,177 +	$ 13,466,695	34.0
Vancouver	9,161,054 +	3,281,704	55.7
Calgary	8,374,956 +	4,565,925	120.1
Edmonton	2,598,535 +	482,175	22.8
Victoria	1,738,873 +	176,205	11.3
Regina	4,700,187 +	1,791,762	61.7
Saskatoon	2,249,648 +	896,417	66.4
Moose Jaw	1,624,389 +	564,456	53.7
Ft. William	590,047 +	75,179	14.6
Brandon	710,300 +	137,313	24.0
Lethbridge	1,310,709 +	718,077	121.7
N. Westm'ster.	320,781 +	71,481	28.7
Medicine Hat	765,286 +	371,646	94.5
Total, West	$ 87,283,942 +	$ 26,599,035	43.8
Grand total	$252,517,747 +	$ 58,607,333	30.2
Yr. to date	$9,507,151,335 +	$1,847,532,873	24.1

U.S. BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings in the United States for the week ending October 4 aggregate $6,471,639,000, against $5,803,000,000 last week and $6,163,685,000 in this week last year, an increase of 4.9 per cent. Following are the returns for this week and last, with percentages of change shown this week as compared with this week last year:

(000's omitted)

	Oct. 4	I. or D.	Sept. 27
New York	$3,820,094	D 2.8	$3,377,158
Chicago	506,566	I 14.5	470,764
Philadelphia	359,744	I 21.3	321,913
Boston	264,854	I 12.5	226,076
St. Louis	137,020	I 15.8	130,254
Kansas City	162,014	I 34.1	153,819
San Francisco	104,241	I 29.1	99,263
Pittsburgh	83,558	I 14.3	88,546
Cleveland	83,162	I 31.9	71,547
Detroit	50,614	I 4.0	50,400
Baltimore	52,918	I 30.2	42,435
Cincinnati	37,318	I 1.5	40,931
Minneapolis	43,449	I 23.5	39,343
New Orleans	41,672	I 34.5	40,520
Los Angeles	30,109	I 17.4	24,630
Omaha	42,160	I 46.0	38,418
Milwaukee	26,705	I 14.8	24,918
Atlanta	37,006	I 32.7	32,489
Louisville	17,523	D 3.3	18,011
Richmond	32,000	I 65.7	30,129
Buffalo	22,836	I 15.0	18,755
Seattle	26,653	I 42.0	24.045
St. Paul	14,978	D 7.4	14,576

MONEY.

The general money situation shows no special change. In the United States, time money is reported in less supply, and the tone of the market is firmer. Sixty-day industrial money is 5½ per cent. bid, and ninety-day 5¾ per cent. bid, with practically nothing doing. Four and five months' industrial money is 5¾ per cent. bid, and six months 6 per cent. bid. Mixed money is quoted 5½ to 5¾ per cent. for virtually all day.

There is no apprehension apparently among American bankers that Liberty Loan subscriptions are going to make serious inroads on savings deposits. Most of the buying of bonds will be done on the strength of future savings, which will, therefore, have more effect on new deposits than on existing deposits. Efforts are being made by bankers to get their customers, who buy bonds, to do so on the installment plan, so that there will be as little interference as possible with deposits. The partial payment plan, in which the banks are assisting, is being encouraged, the idea being to spread payments over a long period. At least one bank, the Boston Penny Savings Bank, has raised its interest rate from 4 per cent. to 4¼ per cent. to meet the situation.

Call money in London continues to rule steady at 4 per cent. In New York the situation has been easing steadily, the ruling rate for call money falling from 4½ per cent. on Monday to 2¾ per cent. on Thursday.

EXCHANGE.

The discount on New York funds is steadily increasing, the variation amounting to about 1/64 per cent. per day. About the 1st of August New York funds were at a premium of ¼ per cent. From then until this week the drop has been practically unbroken reaching 3/16 per cent. discount on Thursday. The grain movement, which has started earlier and is in larger volume than ever, is a prime factor in the situation, as are also the credits in New York of the Imperial Munitions Board.

Demand sterling has become weaker at 4.75 3/16, due to the uncertainty of steamer sailings. Cables remain unchanged at 4.76 7/16.

There have been no marked changes in either francs or roubles. Francs on demand opened on Monday at 5.79¼; were quoted at 5.79⅜ on Tuesday; at 5.79½ on Wednesday, and at 5.79⅜ again on Thursday. Cables have been unchanged at 5.77¾. Roubles opened at 15.30, dropped to 14.85, recovered to 15.15, and closed Thursday at 15.25, a net loss of only .05. Cables were off from 15.55 to 15.50.

ROYAL.

J. A. Terrace, formerly with the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal, has been appointed assistant manager of the Foreign Department, Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

UNION.

The Union Bank is now erecting eleven new structures in the Prairie Provinces. Besides the building in Regina, which will cost over $100,000, offices are being erected at Bruno, Gravelbourg, Macklin, Pennant, Purdoe, and Shauven, all in Saskatchewan, besides in Bow Island and Grand Prairie, Alberta, and Crystal City and Killarney in Manitoba. All these buildings were arranged for prior to the war, but action was deferred until this year.

IMPERIAL.

Mr. Box, accountant of the Edmonton branch of the Imperial Bank, has been appointed manager of the branch at Millet, Alta.

E. J. Case, who for four years has been manager of the Athabasca branch of the Imperial Bank, has been appointed to the management of the branch at Edmonton South. The late manager, M. R. Hay, has been transferred to Listowel, Ont. The branch at Athabasca is now in charge of W. P. Unsworth, who was formerly accountant at the Kamloops branch.

STANDARD.

Fred Catton, teller at the Blackstock branch of the Standard Bank for the past year, has succeeded Mr. Rodman as teller of the Claremont branch.

DOMINION.

The Dominion Bank has appointed as its new manager of the Whitby branch, Gordon Hall, who was for five years accountant of the Brampton branch. Mr. Hall succeeds S. D. Terry who has been transferred to the branch at Toronto.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York announced that extra compensation will be paid to its employes, "in recognition of the prevailing high cost of living and loyal services rendered." The extra compensation amounts to 20% of their annual salary for employes receiving less than $2,000 a year, and 16% of their annual salary for employes receiving up to $4,000 a year.

The first payment will be made on November 5, and the entire extra compensation will be made in six equal instalments. Approximately 600 employes of the bank will receive a share of the money.

MONTREAL.

Col. Henry Cockshutt, president of the Cockshutt Plow Company of Brantford, has been elected a director of the Bank of Montreal.

NEW BANK BRANCHES.

According to returns furnished THE FINANCIAL POST the Canadian chartered banks during September opened only four new branches which is a falling off as compared with any previous month during the present year. There were three branches closed during the month. Of the four branches opened one was by the Standard at Lethbridge, Alta.; Royal one at Chamberlain, Sask.; Home one at Vancouver, B.C.; and Nationals one at Ste. Anne de la Perade, Que., which is a sub to St. Casimir. The Bank of B. N. A. closed a branch at Quesnel, B.C.; Commerce a sub-agency at Bic, Que., and Provinciale a branch at Wellington St., Ottawa. Following is a list of the branches opened and closed:

(Opened).

Standard—Lethbridge, Alta.
Royal—Chamberlain, Sask.
Home—Vancouver, B.C.
Nationale—Ste. Anne de la Perade, Que. (sub. to St. Casimir).

(Closed).

B.N.A.—Quesnel, B.C.
Commerce—Bic, Que. (sub. agency).
Provinciale—Ottawa, Wellington St.

The number of branches at the end of September totalled 3,434 and are distributed as follows:

Ontario	1,173
Quebec	820
Nova Scotia	119
New Brunswick	83
Prince Edward Island	17
Manitoba	203
Alberta	267
Saskatchewan	446
British Columbia	186
Yukon	3
Newfoundland	28
Elsewhere	89
Total	3,434

The table following shows the monthly changes for the past three years and for the first nine months of the present year.

	1917		1916		1915		1914	
	*Op.	Cl.	Op.	Cl.	Op.	Cl.	Op.	Cl.
Jan.	19	6	16	14	6	9	16	6
Feb.	19	2	10	12	12	9	18	6
Mar.	19	4	11	12	23	10	25	5
April	22	4	3	9	10	7	20	9
May	40	3	16	8	19	13	51	13
June	18	2	9	9	28	18	33	11
July	7	2	13	3	9	6	11	2
Aug.	8	8	10	5	9	6	13	8
Sept.	4	3	6	6	23	11	10	9
Oct.	..	..	30	11	6	7	15	4
Nov.	..	..	24	23	10	14	5	16
Dec.	..	..	13	3	15	24	20	23
Total	156	34	161	114	169	134	237	119

CHANGES IN BANK OF MONTREAL BOARD

J. H. Ashdown and Col. Cockshutt, New Members—Former Resigns From Northern Crown.

The announcement this week that J. H. Ashdown, of Winnipeg, had been elected to the directorate of the Bank of Montreal, not unnaturally set going a rumor that an absorption of the Northern Crown Bank, of which Mr. Ashdown is vice-president, might follow. This rumor has been set at rest by Mr. Ashdown's statement that he intended to resign from the board of the Northern Crown Bank.

While there is no regulation in the Bank Act prohibiting a director of one bank from being a director of another bank, the competition of the various institutions has so far made this situation an impossible one. So far as the banks are concerned, interlocking directorates are unknown, and it is doubtful whether there is a single case of overlapping among the Canadian chartered banks. On the other hand, there have been instances, similar to the present one, where one bank took a director from another bank. It was done not long ago in the case of William McMaster. Mr. McMaster was a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He was elected to the board of the Bank of Montreal, and forthwith resigned his seat on the Commerce board.

It is evident from an examination of the list of shareholders of Canadian banks that Mr. Ashdown has only recently become interested in the Bank of Montreal. The latest list, as at December 31, 1915, shows him as being the owner of 136 shares of Northern Crown stock, but his name does not appear among the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal at all.

Col. Harry Cockshutt has also been appointed to the Bank of Montreal Board.

James Henry Ashdown, who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Bank of Montreal, is one of the pioneer hardware men of Winnipeg and the West. He is well known throughout the Western provinces as a business man of the highest standing. He is president of the J. H. Ashdown Hardware Company, Limited, with headquarters in Winnipeg and branches in Calgary and Saskatoon; president of the Canadian Fire Insurance Company, vice-president of the Northern Crown Bank, and a director of the Canada Indemnity Company. Born in London, England, on March 31, 1844, he came to Canada in 1852, and established his present business in 1869. Mr. Ashdown was one of those chiefly instrumental in securing the incorporation of Winnipeg, and since then has been a prominent figure in the commercial, municipal, political, religious and educational life of the city. He served as a member of the Winnipeg City Council, and then as Mayor of Winnipeg in 1907-08. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Transportation in 1906. He has also served as a member of the Board of Commission of Great Winnipeg Water District. He is president of the Children's Aid Society, ex-president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and is on the boards of many other organizations in Winnipeg.

Hon. Col. Harry Cockshutt is the present head of the plow manufacturing concern which bears his name and has made it famous in the agricultural world. He is the president and managing director of the Cockshutt Plow Company; vice-president Frost & Wood Co., and a director of Adams Wagon Co. His business career has been closely associated with the big plow concern. Four years after entering the company's service he was made secretary-treasurer, and five years later in 1893 he was made managing director. He has taken a live interest in the affairs of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, of which he is a past president, and has also found time to take a large place in the public affairs of his home city, Brantford, having been Mayor and president of the Board of Trade.

U. S. BANK DEPOSITS.

Thirty-Four "Nationals" With More Than $50,000,000 Each.

NEW YORK.—According to the returns made to the Comptroller of the Currency on Sept. 11, the date of the last bank call, there were 34 national banks reporting gross deposits in excess of $50,000,000. Of these, 25 showed substantial increases, while only 9 reported losses, as compared with the previous call on June 20 last.

The largest gains since the previous call were made by New York institutions. The First National Bank of New York led the list with a gain of $32,241,000, and the Chase National was second with a gain of $11,844,000. Nine out of fourteen New York banks gained an aggregate of $73,565,000.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized - - $ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up - - 12,911,700
Reserve and Undivided Profits, 14,324,000
Total Assets - - - - 300,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
365 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.
Thirty-eight Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Venezuela

BRITISH WEST INDIES
ANTIGUA—St. John's; BAHAMAS—Nassau; BARBADOS—Bridgetown and Speightstown; DOMINICA—Roseau; GRENADA—St. George's; JAMAICA—Kingston; ST. KITTS—Basseterre; TRINIDAD—Port of Spain, San Fernando and Scarborough (Tobago); BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize. BRITISH GUIANA—Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Rose Hall (Corentyne).

LONDON, ENGLAND
Bank Bldgs., Princes St., E.C.

NEW YORK CITY
Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

If You Leave No Will
—Your Estate is divided
according to law.
Is it your desire that your Estate should be dealt with in this manner?
We have often seen distressing results from the neglect to make a Will.
We are always pleased to give our advice to those who contemplate making their Wills and to quote our fees for acting as Executor or Trustee.

Montreal Trust Company
Sir Herbert S. Holt, President. A. J. Brown, K.C., Vice-President
TORONTO OFFICE: ROYAL BANK BLDG.
J. F. Hobkirk, Manager

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Capital Fully Paid, $1,000,000. Reserve Fund, $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President.
Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Vice-President.
R. B. Angus
E. W. Beatty, K.C.
A. D. Braithwaite
E. J. Chamberlin
H. R. Drummond
Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.E.
Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.
C. R. Hosmer
Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O.
William McMaster
Major Herbert Molson, M.C.
Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor
A. E. Holt, Manager

TORONTO BRANCH - - - - 59 YONGE ST
BRUCE L. SMITH - - - Manager

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
Head Office - - - 346 Main Street, WINNIPEG.
J. T. GORDON, Esq., President
(President, Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co., Ltd.)
WILLIAM HARVEY, B.L., Vice-President and Managing Director.
W. E. LUGSDIN, Secretary-Treasurer.
Authorized Capital .... $ 1,000,000.00
Subscribed and Fully Paid 750,000.00
Reserve and Surplus 500,000.00
Total Assets 15,000,000.00
Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Etc.
By appointing this Company your Trustee and Executor or Financial Agent, you ensure expert and continuous service, and safeguard your Estate against mismanagement and loss.
Will forms supplied on request, free.
All business of a Trust nature transacted.

The most important document a person of large or small means is called on to prepare is his
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
It means the happiness and welfare of those most dear.
Ask for booklet: "Make Your Will."
CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED $1,171,700.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE 860,225.00
The Imperial Canadian Trust Co.
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.
BRANCHES: SASKATOON, REGINA, EDMONTON, CALGARY, VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

Mercantile Trust Company of Canada
LIMITED
Hamilton, - - - Canada
Acts as Executor, Administrator and Trustee. Administers Real Estate.
We have special facilities for handling property in the Niagara Peninsula.
Cyrus A. Birge, *President* S. C. Macdonald, *Manager*

5% AND ABSOLUTE SECURITY
Over 200 Corporations, Societies, Trustees, or Individuals have found our Debentures an attractive investment. Terms one to five years.
THE EMPIRE LOAN COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

A Family Duty
A man owes no more important duty to his family than the making of his Will. Every man knows who should or should not participate in his estate, and it is only by making his Will that proper division can be assured. A capable and impartial Executor must be appointed. We solicit the appointment, and by our thorough organization can and will give your estate economical and efficient administration. Write us for free Booklet, Making Your Will.
THE
TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS
CORPORATION
Head Office
83 Bay St., Toronto
$77,180,513.63
Assets under administration

NEWS AND VIEWS FOR MANAGERS

GETTING THE RETAILER TO COLLECT BILLS

The "Dead Beat" is Cause of Failure of Many Merchants.

PROTECTING THE ACCOUNT

Reluctance of Small Business Men to Adopt Confidential Relations With Bank May in Many Cases Be Overcome.

The branch manager who has to do with the small retail merchant is something more than a mere dispenser of credit. After making a loan he naturally becomes interested in the business affairs of a customer, in watching that the "margin of safety" is maintained. He establishes himself as a sort of financial adviser—and if he can make the relations those of a "business confessor" so much the better. Intimate relations between the banker and his customer are to their mutual advantage at practically all times.

Discussing the relations of bank and retailer with a bank manager in a city business district where there are many small accounts, I asked him what he considered was the most important factor in the solvency and stability of the retailer. From the fund of experience of many years in one community, he replied immediately that it was keeping close tab on the charge accounts. The bugbear of the small retailer, in his opinion, is the uncollected account—which so often becomes "uncollectable" after being "uncollected." He referred to an instance which emphatically covered his point:

"Only this morning there was a grocer in here who was bemoaning the disappearance of a customer who owed him $70. He had given up hope of making the collection. I figured out for him that on the amount lost—lost to all intents and purposes from his private pocket—he had dropped the return on, say, $700 of business. When he started out to figure what $700 business meant in his store and what it would mean in time and effort to get new trade to that extent I think he caught my point that there was as much profit in checking up current accounts as in developing new ones."

The bank manager must of course recognize that the average retailer is in competitive business, that he must make certain credit allowances, and that he cannot always make hard and fast rules. But the fact remains that it is the experience of branch bankers who have been in their fields for years that the great majority of failures which have come to their attention have been the result of loose credits. The manager I have referred to impressed upon the retailer at all times the necessity of watching accounts. System is of course necessary but it need not be elaborate; the trouble is that too many small merchants have practically no system whatever.

In a general way the rule is good that, when a man has a weekly account, he should be asked to pay at the end of that time and that there should be no further credit unless there is ample explanation and assurance. The same would apply to a fortnightly account or to a monthly account—although the latter should not be encouraged unless there is a good understanding between merchant and customer. Also the manager may quite well advise the retailer to keep an attentive ear for news concerning his customers; changing conditions as regards local industries or personal affairs may often have a direct bearing upon the customer's proper current rating.

* * *

The foregoing merely illustrates one way in which the manager may exert an influence in the affairs of the retail merchant customer. The opportunities are frequent for suggestions or advice along practical lines, which will not only improve the account for the bank but will permit of better financial service by the bank to the customer as well as tend to increase the latter's business profits.

In many respects the small merchant makes errors of neglect or thoughtlessness which may have a direct bearing upon his credit standing with the bank and with the trade. For instance there is the reluctance—in some cases amounting to repugnance — in giving particulars about business affairs which are recognized as essential in establishing a business standing. These may be such as asked for by the mercantile agents for trade circulation or by the bank manager for confidential guidance in making a credit recommendation.

A manager told me the other day that the attitude of some merchants towards the representatives of Duns' or Bradstreet's was astonishing. They did not seem to recognize that these institutions were giving a service which had become to be a matter of routine with business generally and that they themselves were the only ones to suffer from failure to give proper information. There were business men "along the street" said this manager, who were in comfortable financial positions who were much more poorly rated than they deserved merely because they assumed a frigid attitude when the representative of the mercantile agency made his call.

This attitude is often maintained by applicants for bank credit. In such cases it becomes necessary for the manager to explain that he must have a candid statement of the customer's affairs. This may involve a verbal explanation or an auditor's statement and may often make it necessary for the manager to make some practical suggestions to a business man as to simple but effective methods of keeping track of his affairs. On the other hand there are many such cases in which the manager's knowledge of the standing of the individual in the community and his reputation for business integrity may be the deciding factor in recommending a loan which for another client with an evidently sound statement would not go through. Then of course the object for which funds are being raised is very important.

* * *

The question of the confidence of the bank in its customer is a matter which managers should discuss candidly. In many cases the retailer is not absolutely honest with his banker and in the long run his credit suffers. I know one manager who used to emphasize the point of the necessity for straight statements by telling the retailer that he stood in the same relation to the banks as his customers stood to the trade. The citizen who is not scrupulous may "jump" one account and go to another store but eventually if he keeps it up he will lose caste in the whole retail community. In the same way a borrower may move from one bank to another and gain slight advantages by sharp practice but such benefits are small in comparison with the danger of losing his credit standing with the banks in general. A case illustrating this point came to my attention recently:

A small retailer in a western city borrowed $200 for 30 days. At the end of the period he was unable to meet the obligation and went to a second bank and borrowed the money to pay the first. Again at the end of the period he raised funds from a third bank to pay the second. Now, because this was a comparatively large business centre and the account was a small one, this scheme appeared to work successfully. But that merchant now admits that he later found that he can in the long run make better arrangements by dealing candidly with one bank.

That he should come to this conclusion is only natural. It must be obvious that if a merchant's credit was not sufficient to warrant a loan from one bank it should not be with another. Instead of moving from bank to bank—which could only be done for a limited time and in the case of small amounts—the merchant would undoubtedly have been better served in the long run had he dealt fairly by the first bank, providing of course that it gave him satisfactory service in his particular line of business. Had he given the manager full particulars of his standing and prospects and convinced him of his integrity he would quite probably have been as well treated in the first bank as he was in the second or the third. Ignorance of banks and methods and hesitancy in being candid in discussing business affairs with the manager are about the only excuses for a merchant forsaking the straight for the winding road in his business dealings.—J. W. T.

The Canadian Ford Motor Company reports profits of $2,322,646 on its capital stock of $7,000,000 in the fiscal year ending July 31, according to a statement just issued here.

This profit, added to a balance of $1,039,122 at end of the preceding fiscal year, and a rebate of $18,813 on 1915 taxes, left a balance for the year of $2,445,139 after payment of $935,443 for 1916 and 1917 war taxes.

NO FEAR FOR MONEY SUPPLY IN THE STATES

Last Report of the Federal Reserve Bank Has Served to Dispel Apprehension.

NEW YORK.—There is no harm in stating now, says the Wall Street *Journal*, that bankers last week looked with some apprehension at the possible money market over the first of the month. During the course of September the money situation had been working uncomfortably close. The surplus reserve of the New York Clearing House members had been reduced at the beginning of the month to only about $12,000,000, and while there had been a substantial recovery, money rates continued high.

Moreover, during the last week in September there had been a heavy drain of funds into the interior, through the Federal Reserve Bank collections. That institution was a persistent heavy creditor at the Clearing House, its aggregate credit balances for the week ending September 28, amounting to $186,800,000. Hence October 1, being one of the quarter days of the year, was expected to call for heavy sacrifices on the part of banks.

The new bank statement, however, was an agreeable surprise. There was a decrease of only $5,700,000 in the surplus, while the aggregate reserve was only decreased $641,000. The expansion in loans was no more than $46,300,000.

Ample provision had been made to forestall the October 1 demands. "Bills discounted and bought" by the Federal Reserve Bank had been increased during the week to the extent of $62,500,000. This was the material assistance brought to bear upon the situation.

The more or less sentimental influence was the broadening of the money pool which local bankers had formed to protect the collateral loan market. Bankers interested had pledged themselves to loan a minimum of $200,000,000 if the money situation warranted. It was this influence which has imparted a sense of confidence to the market.

It may be said, also, that with Oct. 1 out of the way and the machinery handy for large additional credit at a moment's notice, little concern is felt for the money market during the remainder of the year. The crop demands have about passed the peak of their urgency. The system instituted for immediately redepositing in the banks the instalments on the Government loan will prevent any spasmodic disturbances in the market.

The redeposit of the loan instalments means that the Government money will be withdrawn gradually and as needed. This provides an opportunity for the funds to be distributed in an orderly fashion and to circulate around to the banks again in time to meet fresh calls.

But in the course of this circulation the funds have left in their wake a further expansion of credits, which means a gradual tightening up of the whole monetary situation. More money will be needed for bank reserves, etc., to support the huge superstructure of new credits which the billions of Government loans have created. It is for this reason that the money situation will have to be constantly "nursed" throughout the whole period of war financing.

WOMEN AS CLERKS.

Halifax Manager Says English Girls More Efficient.

Special to The Financial Post

HALIFAX.—The manager of a Halifax branch of one of the large Canadian banks, in an address a few days ago, speaking of women employed in the banks in England, as he had seen them on the occasion of a recent visit to London, said they were efficient, in this respect comparing more favorably with the women on the staffs of Canadian banks as he had observed them.

He was at a loss to account for the superiority of the English banking girls as compared with ours, unless, he said, it was because the preliminary education of the English girls was better than those of the girls of this country.

The manager of a branch in this city is quoted as saying that he did not know how the selective draft law would affect the men still in the banks. "The most of them," he said, "are where they are through no fault of their own. Many of them have tried to get into khaki, but have failed to pass the physical test. Whether they will now be taken for something else than overseas work remains to be seen."

REGULATING GOLD.

American Federal Reserve Board Given New Powers.

A new factor has been introduced into the foreign-exchange situation during the past month by the action of the President in issuing regulations relating to the exportation of coin, bullion and currency, by virtue of the authority vested in him under the act of June 15, 1917. The administration of the regulations has been placed in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board, acting subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The board has arranged to carry out the provisions of the President's proclamation.

Thus far the board is permitting the exportation of Canadian coin and currency other than gold, subject practically to no restrictions, while silver bullion, American silver coin, and American paper currency, except gold and gold certificates are usually licensed.

CANADA

"How Many of our Men are Liable to be Drafted?"

The Canadian business man is asking this question often, now that the Military Service Act is the law of Canada. A simple means of answering it at once is being provided.

Medical Boards are in process of formation throughout the country for the free physical examination of all men who apply. The first class liable to call includes all single men and widowers without children between the ages of 20 and 34 inclusive, all men married after July 6, 1917, being classed as single for the purposes of the act. In a very short time, the average employer may learn how many of his staff are liable for selection. Those adjudged physically unfit will be given a certificate which will secure them exemption from any Exemption Tribunal. Those found physically fit may still apply for exemption on any ground. The employer will be given a chance to decide if he should seek exemption for any employee whose physical condition renders him liable for selection.

This early medical examination, which quickly decides if a man is liable for selection or not, is a feature of the operation of the Military Service Act calculated to appeal strongly to the business community. It assists in definite planning for the future, enabling an employer of labor to learn at once what men will be left at their work and those who may be removed for military service. Haphazard withdrawals, the nightmare of business men of method and precision, are insured against by this timely arrangement.

Every employer of labor will find it to his advantage to note carefully the formation of Medical Boards in his locality and to be sure that his employees secure, as early as possible, this very important information as to their status under the Military Service Act.

Issued by
The Military Service Council.
105

THE
COLONIAL INVESTMENT AND LOAN COMPANY

Capital Authorized - $5,000,000.00
Capital Paid Up - - $2,453,995.83
Assets - - - - - - $3,527,985.91

HEAD OFFICE:
15 Richmond Street West
TORONTO, ONT.

Three and a Half Million Dollars

MORE than this sum gives your investment in Colonial Debentures desired security.

Mortgages and other authorized securities are deposited with the Imperial Trusts Company of Canada, under a Trust Deed, in trust for Debenture Holders, to the amount of $125 for each $100 worth of Debentures issued.

COLONIAL 5½% DEBENTURES

bear interest at 5½%, and are issued in sums of $100 or multiples thereof.

Interest Coupons, payable to bearer, are attached. Interest is payable half-yearly.

Write or 'phone for full information.

A LARGE ESTATE.

Will of Late Sanderson Pearcy Probated by National Trust Co.

An interesting will was entered for probate last week by the National Trust Company, the executors named in the will. It was that of the late Sanderson Pearcy, president of Sanderson Pearcy & Co., Limited, Toronto, who died on August 27 last. Mr. Pearcy left an estate valued at $524,298 and made up of cash, $5,681; household furniture and personal effects, $1,200; life insurance, $9,000; City of Westmount debentures, $60,242; stocks, $65,139; real estate, $134,300; mortgages, $120,029; book debts, $64,451; miscellaneous assets, $64,253. The stocks included 100 shares, Union Trust Co.; 4,000 shares Gosselin Gold Mines; £2,500 Alberta first mortgage 4½% guaranteed debenture stock; 550 shares Sanderson Pearcy & Co., Limited. A large number of cash bequests are made, while the residue of the estate, valued at approximately $450,000, is to be divided equally between C. N. Haldenby, brother-in-law, and Harold Pearcy Porter, nephew.

The regular army of the United States is now about 40,000 in excess of its maximum war strength. On April 1 the army needed 183,898 men to reach war strength of 300,000, and up to Monday 223,528 had been recruited since that date.

THE FINANCIAL POST OF CANADA

President - - - - - - JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Vice-President - - - - - - - H. T. HUNTER
Manager - - - - - - - - - R. G. DINGMAN

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments and financial affairs in Canada.

No paid advertising, other than annual reports or official notices of corporations, will be inserted in the news columns unless marked "Advertisements."

Advertising matter is investigated before publication, and none of known questionable character is accepted. Acceptance of advertising will not deter the editorial department from making such comments as the situation may demand.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Single insertion ....$ 1.50 per inch
Yearly insertion .... 40.00 per inch
Financial Reports, Prospectuses, etc., 15 cents per agate line.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Canada and Mexico ....$3.00 per annum
United States .... 3.50 per annum
Great Britain, Ireland and Colonies having minimum postal rates .... 12s. 6d.
France and other Countries .... 16s. 6d.

Subscribers are especially requested to report any instance of delay or non-delivery of THE POST.

Published by

THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED

143-153 University Avenue, Toronto.
MONTREAL, Southam Building, 128 Bleury St., H. M. Reid; WINNIPEG, 1207 Union Trust Building, C. W. Byers; BOSTON, 733 Old South Bldg., C. L. Morton; NEW YORK, Room 620, 111 Broadway, R. B. Huestis; CHICAGO, 1104-7 Fort Dearborn Bldg., A. H. Byrne; GREAT BRITAIN—London, The MacLean Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., 88 Fleet St., E.C., E. J. Dodd, Director.

Toronto, October 13, 1917.

A TAX ON PRODUCTION.

FOR the next year Canada will have to consider anew the question of war profits taxation. Having imposed a moderate tax, then doubled it, then replaced it with the income tax, the Minister of Finance has left until next session the question of the program for 1918. Perhaps one of the consolations of political defeat in the interval would be that he would not have to face this issue. However, the outlook is that Sir Thomas White will bring down another budget. It is to be hoped, therefore, that in the interval he will study closely the effects of his past experiments and will profit thereby.

The war profits tax of 1917 has undoubtedly been a tax on production as well as on profits therefrom. Instances which have been printed in these columns of the effects of the levy have been only a few of those which have come to our attention. Perhaps no stronger condemnation of the principle of such taxation could be instanced than the admission of the Minister of Finance himself that it was economically unsound. Let us hope that the public cry, with its misunderstanding of the real situation, will not be strong enough to induce a repetition of the mistake.

In the United States it is evident that the mistake is being made which was first committed in this country. Business opinion is that the war revenue bill, which has been passed by Congress under the influence of "a sentiment of demagogery, is full of prejudiced imperfections." It is pointed out that instead of being equally distributed on the consumption of all the people where it would scarcely be felt, it is made a direct tax upon business energy and enterprise, nearly all of it falling upon one-fifth of the population and that one-fifth the leading part of the industrial brain which makes possible the very existence of the other four-fifths.

The part which industrial capital and industrial initiative has played in Canada's present prosperity should be recognized by the Government, even though it is not appreciated by the mass of the people.

THE WESTERN POLITICAL POWER.

TO those who study the trend of political events there has been one new current in the whirlpool at Ottawa which has been making itself felt with significant force. There can be no doubt but that the Western contingent has been playing a strong hand in manipulating the helm of the craft of state through the troubled waters. What shore may be reached is yet uncertain, but certainly the men from the prairies have had a lot to do with deciding the direction.

The rise of the Western political power is no doubt viewed with mixed feelings by the "stand-patters" and the "old guards" of both parties. And well it might be. It takes no wild imagination to make of Calder, Crerar or Sifton a Redmond of the British House, wielding the balance of votes and playing a prominent part in the dictation of policies by coalition formations.

Whether or not the Western people can forget their political allegiances and stand firmly on a farmers' platform remains to be seen. But those who know the power of the organizations which have been formed by the prairie grain growers are cognizant of a growing force which is overcoming party policies and party differences in favor of Western interests. The strength which results from union is being tasted.

Students of our national economics cannot but view this new political factor with some apprehension. Should it control the balance of power it would do so on behalf of a part of the Dominion divided by many interests from the East—or, at least, a part of the Dominion which has long been self-encouraged in that impression. Changes of tariff and other policies would no doubt be brought about or attempted, the result of which, if carried out in the extreme spirit which pervades the Western political atmosphere, might have serious consequences upon the Dominion as a whole.

Canada's great future is undoubtedly in the direction of agriculture. Western Canada, as she develops, may be entitled to stronger representation in the framing of our national policies than she has enjoyed in the past. But she must not forget that there are other great interests besides the growing of wheat, that all the provinces are members of the same family, and that no one member of it can long maintain a condition not shared by the others.

As an indication of the Western attitude, we quote the following from the Grain Growers' Guide:

> Let us have a number of candidates elected on the farmers' platform who will really represent Western opinion in the House of Commons. Such men can join hands with the government in the prosecution of the war in every possible way, but at the same time they can see that the West gets a square deal in other legislation that will come before parliament. What the West needs in the next parliament is 35 or 40 strong independent Western members. It is not necessary that they go down to Ottawa with an immediate demand for the complete fulfillment of the farmers' platform while the war is in progress. But it should be remembered that these men will be elected for five years, while the war may be over in a year or two at the most. Then will come the big problems where we will need our very best men. Let us select them now and have them ready in the House of Commons backed up by powerful Western public opinion, so that when the war is over they can prevent any further betrayal of the best interests of this country.

LABOR AFTER THE WAR.

THERE can be no doubt but that the greatest of after-war problems will be the relations of capital and labor. Men are now being paid wages for munitions and other war-time work which has raised the level of the market to previously unheard of levels. True much of the increased return has been absorbed by the higher cost of living. But in the period after the war, when munitions work stops—when the nations now spending so recklessly start to retrench—the present returns for labor cannot be expected to last. The crux of the situation will be that industrial wages will decline more rapidly than will the cost of living and the civilian individual will then feel the pinch of war conditions, which, generally speaking, he has been far from doing up to the present time.

When the demand for munitions ceases and there is still a shortage in the world food supply, Canada should take her place in the sun to a greater extent than ever as a producer of foodstuffs. Then for a time at least, especially with the return of the troops, the movement of population promises to be from the urban centres to the rural districts, just as it was the opposite for months after war industrial activity commenced. Many wage-earners now buying automobiles might much better invest in farms.

THE WAR AND MAN POWER.

THERE can be no doubt but that the enforcement of conscription—the taking of at least another hundred thousand of Canada's ablest men—is a menace to the country's productive capacity. But there is no general murmur on that score. If the application of the measure is made fair and equitable and the exemption boards display a real knowledge of the country, there will be no complaint.

But there are other points in the labor situation which are worthy of cool thought. The taking of another hundred thousand men will aggravate a labor problem already very acute. Seeds of unrest are being sown with the working classes by a near-socialistic press. With the club which will be supplied by the taking of the first draft, labor will be in a position to make even stronger demands.

We note in the conscription announcements that no man will be allowed to take a lower wage to secure exemption, or no employer permitted to reduce wages because of influence used in behalf of a draftee. Such provisions are wise, even though they would only apply to very exceptional cases. We believe that under the circumstances and considering the high cost of living that employers should not only maintain wages, but increase them if possible. But there is more liable to be a crisis in the other direction. With the demand for labor continuing, the reduced ranks are likely to take advantage of their position to enforce higher wage standards than conditions warrant. There are problems in the making here for an energetic and capable Minister of Labor.

GIVING THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

THE public must be served. But it must pay for the service. Whether public utilities are operated by the State or by private corporations, the greater benefit to the community is through the service most efficiently administered. The question of charges can be and is made very confusing. In the last analysis the cost must be met by the people—either as consumers or as general taxpayers—and experience has proven in cases where comparisons have been possible, that private management is cheaper and more efficient than public administration; the cost is less and the people pay less.

The popularity of the public ownership propaganda is not surprising. On the surface it is very appealing. The idea of sharing up the profits which have been going to the "big interests" appeals to the man on the street. It has made great capital for the politicians of civic and larger calibre. Of course, to make the undertakings popular successes—and for political reasons they must be so maintained—charges have been reduced because the voting consumer finds satisfaction financially in the lower rate and mentally in the thought of forcing down the charges of the private services. He never bothers to figure out in his tax bills where he is paying indirectly for what he gets, or for what he may not get, but which others get, in the way of service.

Particularly since the outbreak of the war has the public ownership competition been unfair to private corporations. Rising costs have warranted, yes demanded, in many cases, that increased charges be made to the public. But the political factions will not consider such a step in the case of civic or state enterprises. They hide their losses as best they can and the public pays indirectly either through taxes or through obligations they are laying up for the future in the undermining of credit, while the private corporations are forced to place the burden of these conditions upon their shareholders.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IN the United States war taxation is aimed at all profits, whether the result of the war or not. Thus enterprises actually suffering reduced earnings are taxed for "war profits."

* * *

YOU cannot prevent the question being asked if the proposal for the elimination of two per cent. beer in Canada is for the purpose of insuring a continuation of the supply of ten per cent. ale in England.

* * *

T. B. MACAULAY, the new chairman of the Committee on Food Conservation, proposes a nation-wide movement for the encouragement of production and conservation of food. He says he has nothing to do with price fixing. If he will carry out his program, he will be a big factor in fixing prices whether he tries to be or not. Price meddling will not increase supply, but increased supply will obviate the necessity for price meddling.

A MAN OF MANY SIDES IS BRITISH FOOD CONTROLLER

Lord Rhondda is a Typical Welshman and With Great Capacity For Getting Things Done—An Intimate Sketch.

LORD RHONDDA, the British Food Controller, is so much in the public eye that a composite sketch of him, made up from references in various British papers and appearing in Current Opinion, is of unusual interest:

So wonderful a food controller is Lord Rhondda that the English obtain American food for less money than it now costs an American. That, at any rate, is the charge. Rhondda has been a lord for only a very little while. Before that he was a Mr. Thomas. His people were originally in the coal business, and, in spite of the fact that he is a nervous sort of Welshman, it is said of him in character sketches that come out regularly in London papers that he is a romantic type—the sort of a person out of which novelists make their heroes. He was put in charge of their food by the English and given all sorts of dictatorial power over sugar and other things because he had long made a recreation of farming. This is the summing up of the whole matter by the London *News*. He is a humorist, a writer of epigrammatical notes, a pugnacious controversialist and the most typically Welsh creature imaginable—far more so than Lloyd George. He is not so charming a person as that other ornament of the ministry, Winston Churchill, but he has, says the London *Post*, far more ability. He has not the eloquence of his chief, the Prime Minister, but is more lovable. He has spent much time in calculating the amount of bread a working man ought to eat in a week, how much milk a three-year-old child may consume in a day and how long a growing youth ought to go without meat. His application of his own rules to these cases makes him one of the most canvassed personalities in the whole British Isles. Lord Rhondda has been famous in England, indeed, for some months—a long time in these days of war.

Coal Instead of Art.

He has, affirms a writer in *To-day* (London), a manner no less romantic than his physiognomical aspect, the latter being especially noticeable owing to his jaw and his smile. They are both fine. He was intended, we read, for a painter, and his early propensities with brushes were deemed remarkable for one so young. Finally he took up his father's coal business, which he expanded and rendered prodigiously lucrative. He had already gone through Cambridge and achieved distinctions like a seat in the Commons and the presidency of various commericial chambers and trade federations. Yet these things, we are told, do not interest him. He is all for farming. He has at different times expended princely sums in finding out that tropical fruits will not flourish in Wales and that the climate of London is unfavorable to the banana. Experience has thus moderated the fury of his first agricultural enthusiasm, but he is a romanticist as much as ever.

He likes beans, and the English, generally, do not, and this is a grave disappointment to Lord Rhondda. He has to be satisfied with seeing that they now get no more sugar than is good for them. In that, according to the London *Post*, he displays a really Welsh genius. It has long been a theory of his that people eat too much and the war has enabled him to prove it. Another idea of his is that fasting is excellent for the complexion, his own being, however, but an indifferent illustration of his theory. It is Welsh and swarthy, for Lord Rhondda belongs to the breed, our British journalistic authority affirms, which produces the black-haired, short and stocky strain. He proves it with his fist, a powerful weapon by means of which in days past he delivered uppercuts and fought until his nose bled and his antagonist had black eyes. Time has taken away this prowess of his as a boxer, but he still in his sixties talks learnedly of the ring. This propensity does not commend him to the churchgoers of his Merthyr constitutncy, but he is famous for the big majorities he gets on election days.

A Fortune in Coal.

How much money Lord Rhondda has made out of coal is one of the subjects conecrning which Socialist leaders occasionally manifest curiosity. He has a genius for talking coal-land-owners into signing contracts, although in the Commons he can not make a grand speech in Mr. Balfour's manner. He has an excitable way of working himself up to passion's point when engaged in business transactions and this emotion communicates itself to the other party to the transaction. In the innumerable controversies over coal-rights in Wales "D. A." (David Alfred Thomas), as he was then dubbed, would appear at a critical moment with a contract in his pocket, duly signed and sealed. He has painted the most terrible picture of the ruin awaiting anyone who would not give him a contract to extract the coal under a certain Welsh surface, land or water. This aptitude for getting rich by revolutionizing a great industry caused one Welsh labor leader to term Lord Rhondda a demon in one aspect, although an angel in another. "Lord Rhondda has a dual personality. He is a sort of industrial Jekyll and Hyde. He is both an industrial organizer and a capitalist and the functions of the two are quite distinct. The capitalist pure and simple is a non-producer. In so far as Lord Rhondda is an organizer of industry, a man whose talents enable wealth production to be made more efficient, he is a producer, a worker and a public benefactor. But in so far as he is a capitalist, a mere owner of wealth and a drawer of profits, he is a public menace." Nothing is more characteristic of Lord Rhondda than his compilation of sketches of himself in which he is depicted as an exploiter of the wealth of his native land for his own capitalistic behoof. Whenever he is inclined to conceit, as he admits himself, he reads over the various studies of his career which represent him as the economic monster gorged with coal profits. "How often," he was asked, "do you feel conceited?" To which he replied: "Not often." It appears, too, from the sketch in the British paper, that Lord Rhondda once said an indiscreet thing. If he were a coal miner he would be a Socialist. This confession was thrown in his teeth by a writer in the London *Times*. "It is quite likely that I may have said that," conceded Lord Rhondda. "If I were a miner I would in all probability be a Socialist, for I should not then have the knowledge and practical experience of the application of economic principles which I now possess." He was having one of his fights with David Lloyd George at the time, whose senior by seven years he is. They were furious fights but the men have patched up their differences until the war ends.

Lord Rhondda was on the "Lusitania" when she was torpedoed by a submarine. He is said to have expressed considerable annoyance subsequently at the finding of Lord Mersey's court that "probably the disastrous attempts of the frightened passengers to assist in the launching operations" added to the difficulties of the crew in lowering the boats. His own view seems to be that the passengers were all heroes. "I suppose, in deference to Socialist opinions," he told a journalist, "I ought to except myself." The editor of *The New Age* does not think so. Lord Rhondda had gone to Canada with full powers to negotiate with the Dominion Government, although what he achieved there is one of the secrets of the war. "How did you feel?" he was asked by a reporter when he landed after the torpedoing, to which he replied: "Wet." Upon reaching home—he lives in South Wales—he was asked by a constituent if he had prayed during those awful moments after the torpedo struck, to which he replied: "I had already said my prayers before I had my breakfast." The statement is received, says the London paper, with ridicule, at least in South Wales.

A Farmer Graduate.

If farming were not so notoriously the recreation of Lord Rhondda, he would never have been food controller at all. This is the opinion of a writer in the London *Chronicle*, a paper not disposed to view the statesman sympathetically. He thinks he knows all about the condition of agriculture in England, but he has only the knowledge of the amateur. The stolid English farmer of the unscientific type does not take kindly to some of the Welshman's innovations. The householders do not relish the introduction of cards for this and that. Lord Rhondda has surprised those who knew him best by his unexpected patience with the discontented, his diplomacy, upon occasion even his fluency. At the end of a weary round of interviews with deputations and experts he plunges into a mass of statistics at home in a small room on the ground floor of his London residence. He has a passion for figures as well as for farming. He worked out in his own somewhat crabbed hand the calculations upon which are based the rationing system that goes into effect in Great Britain this very month. His main objects, as stated in the London *Spectator*, are to conserve supplies, to distribute them equally between rich and poor and to keep prices down. He works through local food committees and has arranged to extend his system to bread and meat. His scheme for feeding his countrymen goes into full effect by the end of December.

PERSONAL

AMBROSE MONELL, president of the International Nickel Company, to-day tendered his resignation to accept a commission as colonel on the staff of the commander of the American Aviation forces abroad. Mr. Monell plans to reach France about six weeks hence.

R. S. McLAUGHLIN, president of the Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada, has been made a member of the board of the Chevrolet Motor Company, the Deleware Corporation, to fill a vacancy. He has been very prominently connected with the upbuilding of the motor car industry in Canada.

LLOYD HARRIS, of Brantford, president of Russell Motor Car Co., which was prominent in investment news this week, is one of the best known financiers of Ontario. He began his business career in the service of A. Harris, Son and Company and went to Europe in the interests of his firm in 1889. He became resident manager in Great Britain, with head office in London. On the formation of Massey-Harris, Limited, he returned to Canada in 1900, since which time he has devoted himself to his private interests. He is head of the firm of Harris, Cook & Co., financial agents, Brantford; vice-president of the Canada Starch Company, Limited; director of the Willys-Overland Company, Limited; a director of the Steel Company of Canada; president of the Russell Motor Car Company, Limited, and a director of a number of other industrial enterprises.

THOMAS BASSETT MACAULAY, who has been named Dominion chairman of the National Food Resources Commission, represents another outstanding example of our big Canadian adian business men and executives being called into positions of public administration. He is best known to the Canadian business and financial world as the managing director of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, but he has much broader interests as indicated by the fact that he is a director of the National Trust company, the Dominion Glass company, the Illinois Traction company and the Western Railroads and Light company. A son of Robertson Macaulay, whose name is very prominently connected with the upbuilding of the Sun Life, he early entered the service of the company and moved up through various positions until he was made a director in 1898 and managing director in 1906. He has taken an active part in advancing the interests of life insurance and is connected with a number of organizations of national and international standing which are interested in such development work.

Mr. Macaulay may be considered as a sort of a non-political executive chief with headquarters at Ottawa, and he will keep in close touch with the separate organizations in every province. He will, however, have nothing to do with the fixing or regulation of prices, THE FINANCIAL POST was informed. Immediately after accepting this war office the Sun Life chief spent four days in Ottawa with the Food Controller, Hon. W. J. Hanna, and then returned to Montreal where he consulted the Fish Committee. He will shortly confer with Food Controller Hoover at Washington, and, like as not, cross the continent to Victoria. T. B. Macaulay is full of nervous and constructive energy.

CHARLES HANSON, who 24 years ago was senior member of the firm of Hanson Bros., Montreal, will on Nov. 9 be formally inaugurated as Lord Mayor of London, for the term of one year, an honor that has filled Montreal financiers with pride. The future Lord Mayor founded the firm of Hanson Bros. in Montreal in 1883 with his brother Edward. A few years afterwards he went over to England on business and so impressed the principals of the big English house of Coates, Son & Co., that in 1893 he was persuaded to move to England where he became a leading partner in the London firm. This connection he has held since that time. Mr. Hanson has kept in close touch with Canadian financial affairs and is recognized in London as an authority on Canadian fiscal matters. For a number of years he has taken a leading part in municipal affairs in the City of London proper. After being elected alderman for a number of years he was chosen as High Sheriff and now the foremost civic honor of the metropolis has been conferred upon him. Mr. Hanson's services are in demand on many boards, and he is chairman of the Gresham Life Assurance Co., and also of the Gresham Fire & Accident, as well as a member of several of the guilds.

When Charles Hanson left montreal his brother William joined with Edward, and the firm has continued since as Hanson Bros.

JOHN N. WILLYS, of Toledo, automobile and aeroplane manufacturer, has been appointed chairman of the national committee on war camp community recreation fund, it is announced. The committee will have charge of the national campaign to raise a fund of "three dollars for each soldier and sailor" to provide hospitality and wholesome recreation for the enlisted men in the communities adjacent to the training camps, under the direction of the War Department and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities. Willys, perhaps next to Ford, is an outstanding figure in the motor car world. His career has been one of the most remarkable in modern industrial history, with its remarkable records of organization and production. The story of his success reads as a remarkable romance of American business but behind it is the career of a man of initiative and courage who believed in the possibilities of output and overcame all obstacles by keeping that end in view. Willys watched cost closely but more important to him even than cost was delivery—he succeeded by delivering the goods. Mr. Willys besides being head of the Willys-Overland interests in the United States is president of Willys-Overland, Limited, of Canada, which operates the automobile branch of The Russell Motor Car Co., and a plant at Hamilton.

CURRENT OPINION

SKAT! HIS DOLLARNESS COMES.

Forbes' Magazine.

The other day I was on the tenth floor of one of New York's most noted skyscrapers when the principal owner of it came along to take the elevator down. This floor was as far up as this set of elevators went and when one came up several persons dived for it while others made a rush to get into a second that then appeared.

"Other side! Other side! Can't come in here!" shouted the operator excitedly as he "shooed" off the tenants and others who wanted to get aboard.

Then he opened wide the door, the magnate stepped in, the catch clicked, and the car immediately disappeared with its precious load of one person—a multi-millionaire, of course.

Each floor was passed by this car, His Dollarness being given express service on this "local" car.

There were ugly comments by those who were thus snubbed.

Not long since the local head of a mail order house acted somewhat similarly, with disastrous consequences. The operator insisted on a dozen passengers—employees of the "Big Boss," of course—getting out of the car so that his nibs could ride up in state.

Every one of the workers thus belittled immediately went and drew his pay.

These may be thought trifling incidents, too small for notice.

The truth is they are not trifling incidents but most dangerous seeds sown in extremely receptive soil.

TAKING THEM SERIOUSLY.

Wall Street Journal.

Nothing makes the so-called socialist so happy as the mention of his name in the newspapers, under whatever terms of criticism, and the implication of taking him seriously. When the socialist candidate now running for municipal office announces he "does not stand behind the President," but he "stands behind the working people"; the temptation to inquire how far behind is great. As Mr. Dooley said, "We are the men behind the guns, Hennessy, three thousand miles behind the guns and willing to be further."

But if the socialist can only say that he has been singled out for personal censure by a newspaper like this, which he calls, of course, the "organ of the trusts," he is happy. He has no really consistent idea of what he wants, or even of what he does not want. The candidate in question, in a joint debate some two or three years ago with a newspaper editor, made the usual assumption that only the socialist knew anything about the condition of the poor. But when he was asked if one who had been all kinds of a newspaper reporter in the two greatest capitals of the world might not also have some knowledge on that point, his answer was drowned in the audience's roar of laughter.

In times like these it is sometimes difficult to see the wood for the trees. We hear the so-called socialist making a great deal of noise. He is like that Mississippi steamboat Lincoln described, which was not much of a boat, but had a whistle as big as a barrel. Every time the whistle blew the boat stopped. Is there really any socialist party, or are there in the world any two members of it who could be brought to agree on some indisputable point of principle?

THE GREAT PROBLEM OF HELP ON THE FARM

Agricultural Camps Are Among the Few Practical Suggestions Which Have Been a Success in Relieving Situation in U.S.

Written for THE FINANCIAL POST by Agnes C. Laut.

When meat went up to 40 and 50 cents a pound here last spring, and flour to $15 and $19 a barrel, and milk to 12 and 15 cents a quart, and potatoes to $3.50 a bushel—the public came awake with a shout to a realization that Hill's prophecy of ten years ago was being verified to the letter. With thirty million people on the farms and seventy million people in the towns, our system had collapsed under the very first strain and we were in startling danger of world famine.

From soap-box orators to bank presidents, every one began shouting at the farmer what to do to increase the production of food. More back gardens were spaded up than will ever be harvested. The farmer was never before so swamped and inundated with advice. Everybody told him what to do and how to do it—to all of which the farmer answered rather stolidly that he had known all these things and had been doing them all his life. What he needed wasn't advice—it was farm labor. Give him labor enough, and he would double and quadruple his crops, without town-made advice.

At once, another perfect squall and brain storm of suggestions! It was no other than the Governor of New York State, who suggested taxicab drivers, convicts and bar tenders be commandeered and sent out to help cultivate the farms; and by the same token, the same governor has lost the farming support of the United States, though a dozen George Perkins groom him and finance him for next Republican president. You see the wisdom of this suggestion, of course—the floaters, derelicts and toughs of the town were to be turned amuck in the country and paid wages which they could not earn in a life time. Farmers would, of course, enjoy convicts at their family table, and bartenders, would, of course, milk a cow as conscientiously as they had tapped a whiskey keg. All you had to do was to turn on a tap to milk; and, of course, taxicab drivers could hitch plows and drills and harrows on to the back of their taxis and scoot all over the farm joy-riding at work.

The Farmer "Stands Pat."

But the suggestion never got any further than the metropolitan press. When employment offices were opened in the cities by Women's National Service Leagues and Mayor's Committees, and city people enrolled themselves by thousands to go out and help the farmers plant extra crops, the beautiful scheme jolted to a sudden stop because the obdurate farmer refused to have such gentry on his premises. The farmer preferred to sell off some of his equipment, put in a smaller crop, reef sails, batten down hatches and sit tight. He could afford to wait till the storm of war and high wages and poor help passed over. The city man couldn't. Milk went up another 2 cents a quart. Meat mounted from 3 to 5 cents a pound. The size of the loaf shrank again; and city people came awake to a realization of the problem. They—the city people—could not afford to have the farmer handicapped. The farmer could sit tight. The city man couldn't and the farmer refused to put in extra crops with untrained, inefficient help.

Different in Canada.

In Canada, the case is different. Canada is and always will be preponderatingly a farming country. When boys go to agricultural colleges in Canada, they go from the farm. When they go to agricultural colleges here, they go nine times out of ten from the town. They have the theory. They have next to no practice. They do not—I am sorry to set down after having employed graduates from six different institutions—they do not as a rule make good. They have proved expensive and deplorable failures. I shall not tell the story here. It is too long. Suffice to say the agricultural colleges here yearly graduate 50 to 60 thousand students, and these are absorbed as teachers and do not go back to the land. Besides, what are 60,000 students to a vocation requiring thirty million people?

Mayor Mitchell of New York deserves the credit of seizing the situation with both hands at first. The pressure of the higher and higher cost of living had brought to his notice thousands of city applicants for jobs on the farm. Yet the farmer would not take them. Why? Because they were useless, soft, untrained. Wages are too high to-day for anything but skilled workers. When you pay a man or woman $40 to $50 a month and board, you don't want a dead head. Otherwise, the crops don't go in, in time, or come out on time, or your machinery is ruined, and you go broke.

One Good Scheme.

Because there were such hosts of girls and women eager to go back from factory to farm life, Mayor Mitchell had a woman's committee formed to open an agricultural training camp amid the big estates of Mt. Kisco. One person volunteered cot beds. An army officer loaned tents. Someone else sent blankets and cooking utensils. Women of Columbia and Barnard gave service gratuitously as "dietitians"—please note, not "cooks"—and garden "demonstrators"—please note again—not "laborers." "A rose by any other name smells just as sweet"; and the point is the experiment succeeded beyond all plans. Estates that had refused to employ more girls than two at first, ended the season by sending motor buses for 18 to 20 a day. From spading gardens in a lady-like way, the women progressed to haying, filling silos, taking entire care of orchards on great fruit estates, and handling a dairy as trained nurses handle a hospital commissariat.

The camp was fortunate in the class of women who came. They were city teachers on holidays, Columbia and Barnard graduates, daughters of rich people, who wanted to learn how to handle estates. The Federal Department of Agriculture heard, sent out an examiner and the examiner went away gasping with astonishment. As he said—"It was the most startling performance of the year in a year of wonders." Did people of intellect really want to revert to manual toil? They certainly did. Here were eighty-three girls from homes of culture out on the job. That meant turning the farm into a profession. Also, didn't it solve three other problems? Didn't it point the way to training city people to go back to country life? Didn't it point the way to a new kind of efficient help for the farm? And didn't it show how to break the agricultural graduate into training for his job so he would not fall down?

Many Camps Next Year.

There were some agricultural camps this year. There will be many next year. Other camps charged the girls for training. This camp paid the students $15 a month and board while in training; then rented the labor out at $2 a day, or 25c an hour, to surrounding estates, the proceeds going back in the house purse to defray overhead. I give these slight details of what is the beginning of a very big movement, indeed, because if Canada is to double her wheat production next year, the agricultural camps might solve a distracting and desperate need in the west.

A CRISIS APPROACHING IN THE AFFAIRS OF BECK'S ILL-CONSIDERED PROJECT

Continued from page 1.

Toronto Electric Light Company in the one case and similar utilities in the City of Buffalo in the other, and then if Sir Adam did buy these companies he would still have to respect their contracts which would absorb the total quantity of available power.

It will be seen, therefore, that Sir Adam is still faced with his shortage of power and he will have to sacrifice some of his consumers through the coming winter. He is already cutting down the power supply to some firms making munitions and municipal and private lighting will have to follow.

There are two other courses open to Sir Adam and he is desperately following them up to save himself if possible for the heavy load of the coming winter. He has gone to Ottawa and asked the Dominion government to cut off the power export to the United States by the rival development companies; although his own company (The Ontario Power Company) is the largest exporter of power of them all. He is lobbying and canvassing at the Parliament Buildings for relief in the name of the people, when the fault is obviously his own and due to want of commercial foresight in his undertaking, or the inherent defects in it.

Sir Adam is also attempting to seize power now being generated by the Electrical Development Company which he says is excess power and is not covered by the company's franchise and a commission has been appointed to investigate and report so that he may if possible take it away from the company and use it for the commission. Yet this power which he seeks to take has been generated for years past with the sanction of the government and under plans approved by the government.

Situation in the Courts.

But even if he were successful in forcing and obtaining the supplies of power from the two sources lastly referred to he would probably still be unable to carry out his obligations for the coming winter. Actions are now pending in the courts against the Government of Ontario and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission on the part of the private companies. Fiats have been refused by the attorney general and the courts of the province have been closed against the company, but appeals have been taken and the Privy Council has granted to the companies the right to litigation.

In one of the actions pending the Electrical Development Company has asked the courts of the land to declare what its rights are under the agreement with the government of the province, and this action will doubtless be carried to the Privy Council in England. In the meantime the commercial soundness of the plans of Sir Adam is being questioned and there is doubt as to the ultimate result.

Undermining Provincial Credit

Notwithstanding the high credit which the securities of the provincial government enjoy in the markets of the world, it is being pointed out that money will not be loaned for government undertakings and municipal undertakings which are not commercial nor which involve the government and the country in legislative enactments which have received the condemnation of public men and sound financial and business institutions in Great Britain and the United States.

And it must be remembered throughout the discussion of these things that the Province of Ontario solemnly covenanted in the franchises to the generating power companies at Niagara Falls that the government itself would not take water from the Niagara River to generate electrical power in competition.

The Chippewa Project.

And yet Sir Adam Beck is proceeding with the enormous undertaking called the Chippewa power project for the generation of 600,000 electrical horsepower from the waters of the Niagara and Welland rivers. The companies have issued writs to compel the government to restrain the commission from proceeding with the development works. This action is on its way to the Privy Council in England, where it will be determined whether or not the government has the right to break a commercial obligation which the courts would enforce against any private corporation or person. The attitude of the companies on this question is that if the government wants to go into the power business, it ought to buy out the companies on a fair basis, as they do in all such cases in Great Britain and the United States.

No private company would be permitted to undertake the Chippewa power project because it involves international questions between the government of the United States and the government of Great Britain regarding the withdrawing of water from the Niagara River as an international boundary stream, and also because the Finance Minister at Ottawa would not allow money to be raised during the war for such purpose.

Even if the Chippewa power project is permitted to proceed, it will be at least four years from the present time before power is available therefrom.

Present Demands Pressing.

How does the Commission propose to satisfy the largely increasing demand for power in the meantime? This is a question which goes to the root of the matter, and involves the financial and commercial responsibilities of the whole undertaking.

Radial Recklessness.

And on the top of all this embarrassing situation, Sir Adam has promised to the farmers of the Province of Ontario a radial railway scheme, in which he proposes the government of the province should erect at enormous cost hundreds of miles of electric railways on their own right of way, supplied with power from the Niagara River, to be generated and transmitted and sold by the Government of Ontario, through the Commission.

A grave feature in the matter is the financial responsibility of the Government. The Hydro-Electric Commission will quite probably have nothing to pay with, so that the loss, when it comes, will fall upon the tax-payers. Another disagreeable feature, also financial, is that the bonds of the Hydro-Electric Commission guaranteed by the Government may not be legal. How, it is asked, can bonds be legal for the Ontario Power Company purchase unless the government has the power to carry on the works of the Ontario Power Company, which is disputed in the litigation in question.

Sane Advice Needed.

Sir Adam Beck may be prevented from proceeding much further by the mere fact that he cannot find the money, for it is not likely that further moneys will be loaned to him pending the determination of these questions, which go to the root of the matter, before the Privy Council in England.

As THE FINANCIAL POST has said before on various occasions, what seems to be required at this time in the interest of the general public is a strong commission composed of expert hydraulic and electrical engineers, with a financial representative, to advise the government upon the present situation and the future possibilities as to the practical soundness of the various enterprises which have been suggested by Sir Adam Beck. A report from such a Commission, if favorable, would be a justification for government action, and would at the same time form a secure basis upon which to approach financial institutions for the necessary moneys.

SOME PROBLEMS OF RE-ADJUSTMENT

But Proposal to Give Homesteads to All Soldiers Regardless of Whether They Have Had Experience is Fraught With Many Dangers.

By J. D. DENNIS,
Chief Commissioner, Development Department, C.P.R.

Were the men representing Canada in the trenches professional soldiers our obligations would be discharged with the last pay-day. But Canada's soldiers are not fighting for money or spoils. They came from the bench, the forge, the factory, the farm, the mine, the office and the counting house in answer to the call of Empire in order that liberty and democracy might prevail in the world. They will expect to return to similar occupations and it is our duty to see to it that they are properly assisted in doing so.

Note the occupational proportions of our overseas forces:

Professions	12,000
Merchants and employers	5,200
Clerical workers	42,000
Manual workers, skilled	128,000
Manual workers, unskilled	53,300
Students	8,400
Farmers	38,300
Ranchers	2,600
	290,000

The total enlistment now reaches about 400,000, but the occupational proportions remain practically the same.

What Canada needs above everything else is more farmers, for our consuming population is too large for our producing population. But it would be folly to expect that any large number of men who enlisted from the professions, the trades and the clerical positions would be able to make good on farms or will have any desire to go on to the land. They lack the knowledge. Their temperament and modes of life have been quite different from those of the successful farmer.

After Munitions Activity.

A recent survey of labor conditions in Canada indicates a possible demand for 200.000 more men after the war. It is quite reasonable to suppose that 75 per cent. of the returning soldiers will require employment. It is estimated there are 200,000 munition workers now employed in Canada, and that only one-fourth of this number will be retained in this and similar kinds of employment after the war. Thus we find that Canada will be called upon to find employment for a large number of her returned soldiers and for the larger number of the present munition workers, and that she will have to provide the machinery to properly distribute and care for this large number seeking employment at the close of the war if we are to maintain our prosperity and prevent serious congestion of unemployed in the cities and towns. Even the Civil War soldiers flocked to the cities, and it was not until several months after the mustering out began that the men were absorbed in any great numbers on to the farms. It will evidently be necessary to develop and increase all branches of our industrial life to care for this flood of labor that will be sure to flock to the urban centres.

After the surrender of Lee the Union Army was demobilized at the rate of 300,000 per month. The largest return of soldiers was made during the months of May, June and July, 1865, when close to 700,000 were returned to their homes. There was for a time a general rejoicing and celebration to welcome the "Boys in Blue"; then came the stern reality that these men must be provided with means of earning their living. Employment agencies for the returning soldiers were opened in every city and town. Many were received back to their old positions. Farms that remained idle or only partially worked during the war were put under work, providing employment for thousands of returned soldiers. But plans made for the soldiers were mostly local. In some places it was impossible to care for the men properly. In other sections there was a need for more. The country was in a serious condition financially, a situation which the statesmen seemed to think demanded more careful attention than that of making plans for the care of returning soldiers. Obviously we in Canada must have adequate plans worked out well in advance and administered by men who have expert knowledge of labor, industrial and financial conditions in all parts of the Dominion.

A careful census of our overseas forces directly the war is over would show how many desired to return to the farm or take up that class of work upon their return; it would show how many carpenters, masons, machinists, etc., would need employment and when available. Men who have positions awaiting them or have relatives or friends who will care for them until such time as they have secured employment could be mustered out among the first. The nation must care for the rest, and their number will be large, as shown by the enlistment from the laboring class.

It is estimated that it would require 400 large transports to bring back all of Canada's overseas forces within three months after the close of the war. As this number of large boats would be impossible to secure, it is quite evident that we cannot count upon returning more than a few thousand each month. The mustering out of the Union Army consisted for the most part in sending regimental trains back to the place of recruiting, a task requiring only a few days' duration. Canada can hardly count upon the return of all her men short of a year or more after the close of the war.

How are the men to be handled after they return to Canada? It would seem desirable that they be kept in camps or mustering-out depots until the proper authorities are satisfied that they can be provided with employment. With their care on the Canadian side provided for by proper provincial or sectional depots, there should be a minimum of difficulty in getting the men back into civil life.

The proposed plan of awarding a free homestead to soldiers regardless of whether they have any agricultural experience is fraught with many dangers, as Canada's experience after the South African War demonstrated. Such a plan merely feeds the speculators without fulfilling the object of caring for the soldiers. Moreover, some specially designed plan for co-operative community farming is the only way in which most of these men who lack agricultural education could hope to make a success as farmers. For those desiring to take up farming, the Government could well afford to maintain them for a year at a sectional instruction camp, even providing for the support of their families. Once they had secured this education and were placed upon a farm among neighbors of a similar type, there to receive continued advice and instruction and guidance from Government experts, there is hope that a majority will succeed.

These problems must be studied carefully. Their solution will require time and the best brains of our country. The start should be made by the Government at once by the appointment of a commission. And, let it be added, that commission should be composed for the most part of civilians, for the problems of demobilization of a large army of volunteers has to do with industrial, labor and financial problems. The military specialists will have completed their tasks and won their laurels when the war is over.

ARE the NEWSPAPERS "PROFITEERING?"

Higher Subscription and Advertising Rates Might Be Subject of Investigation.

The question as to whether the newspapers which are raising the cry of "profiteering" throughout the land would not themselves supply some interesting information for the subscribing and advertising public if they were subject to such investigations as they are prescribing for practically all other kinds of business, is one which has some interesting aspects. It is most effectively asked of The Toronto *Star*—a great advocate of investigation and regulation—by the Orillia *Packet*, which says editorially:

> The Toronto *Star* thinks that all sorts of businesses should be investigated and regulated. Why not do a little investigating into the *Star*? In these days, mental food is just as essential as bread, butter and meat. The *Star* supplies nearly a hundred thousand people with pabulum. It is not luxurious food. Just the plain, ordinary variety suited to the common people. And yet the *Star* has added to the High Cost of Living which it laments so vigorously by doubling its price since the war began. Imagine the poor city workingman having to pay two cents to find out the result of the day's baseball matches! Nor is this all, for the *Star's* advertising rates are currently reported to have increased from 50 to 100 per cent. Surely the *Star* should be called upon to account to somebody for this addition to the public burden. We are afraid our friend "Joe" Atkinson must be making money. We have even heard it whispered that he wants to buy the *Globe*, and nobody but a millionaire could afford to own the *Globe*. First thing we know he will join the order of Knights, and then we shall have two Sir Josephs in Toronto, both of whom will have made their money out of the poor public. He may even go up higher and become Lord Stargazer, in emulation of another Canadian journalist who has become Lord Beaverbrook. O yes, we are sure an investigation of the plutograts on the *Star* would result in a lot of interesting revelations, and supply many columns of excellent copy. We would suggest that the Government appoint a Royal commission for the purpose. It would be good politics, and just at present that is the game in which the *Star* is most interested. We should like to hear what Mr. Atkinson would have to say for himself on the witness stand, when charged with extracting money from the pockets of his friends, the workingmen. Perhaps the Commission will decide to depose Mr. Atkinson for the period of the war, and put the paper in charge of "Jimmy" Simpson, to run it as a "public utility" for the general good. "Jimmy" would probably do better at this job than at running the Wm. Davies Company. At any rate it would keep him too busy to go to any Peace Conference, which in itself would be a blessing and would save the trouble of refusing him a passport to Stockholm or elsewhere.

WESTERN CANADA PROSPEROUS.

Commercial West, Indianapolis.

Bankers of Eastern Canada are now looking toward the prairie provinces for increased investments in the forthcoming Dominion government loan and rightly so. The crops this year are a record in quality, a high average in quantity, and worth the highest price per bushel ever known.

Western Canada has raised 225,778,700 bushels of wheat worth at the farm at least $450,000,000 compared with 208,846,000 bushels in 1916 worth $280,000,000. This is a gain of $170,000,000 or more than 60 per cent.

The prairie provinces have raised 224,199,000 bushels of oats worth as much as the 269,258,000 bushels produced in 1916. They increased the barley production 10 million bushels and are getting a higher price per bushel. Close to 10 million bushels of flax were produced against 7,269,000 bushels in 1916 with an increased money value of $15,000,000.

The increase in value at the farm of all of Western Canada's crops exceeds three hundred millions. This says nothing of increased live stock values, better activity in lumber and shipbuilding and improved business all around except real estate, where the existence of a moratorium dampens business energy.

We have small lots of the following

BONDS

and offer them at attractive prices:

Laurentide Power Bonds
Cedars Rapids Mfg. & Power Bonds
Dominion Iron & Steel Bonds
Steel Company of Canada Bonds
Riordon Pulp & Paper Bonds

Particulars on Request

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited
164 St. James Street
MONTREAL

Vital Facts re Canadian Stocks

Our new edition "Analysis of Canadian Stocks" gives the following facts about seventy leading issues:

Ratio Current Assets to Liabilities.
Ratio Working Capital to Stock issued.
5 Year Average of Earnings % on issue.
Current Earnings %.
Ratio same to Market Price.
Price, Dividend and Yield.
Dividend Dates: High and Low yield for five years.

We will gladly send copies free to investors on request while edition lasts.

GREENSHIELDS & CO.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Dealers in Canadian Bond Issues
17 St. John Street, Montreal
Central Chambers, Ottawa

DEPENDABLE INVESTMENTS

A. E. AMES & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1889
UNION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO
MONTREAL :: NEW YORK

SUGGESTIONS ON REQUEST

Business Founded in 1795
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
(Incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Canada)
BANK NOTES, BONDS, STOCK CERTIFICATES, CHEQUES AND OTHER MONETARY DOCUMENTS.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION OF MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES
HEAD OFFICE and WORKS
OTTAWA
Branches:
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

H. O'HARA & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Stocks and Bonds dealt in on all Exchanges. Municipal, School District, Rural Telephone, etc., Bonds always on hand for investment. Write for particulars and list of offerings.
Royal Bank Building, Toronto

THORNTON DAVIDSON & CO.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
Orders Executed On All Markets
Rooms 420-421-422 Transportation Building, Montreal, Quebec.

A. H. MARTENS & COMPANY
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
Dealers in
Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
Write for list with full particulars.
ROYAL BANK BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA
61 Broadway New York, N.Y. Dime Bank Bldg. Detroit, Mich. Harris Trust Bldg Chicago, Ill.

Investors' Information Bureau

Any subscriber to The Post may write the Investors' Information Bureau for special information on any Canadian security, or other financial matter in which he may be interested. Inquiries are treated confidentially, and answered by mail.

This service is free to subscribers, but inquirers should enclose stamp for reply.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
THE FINEST HUNTING GROUNDS IN AMERICA
ARE CONVENIENTLY REACHED
via
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Moose Bear Caribou
Red Deer and Small Game
ARE QUITE PLENTIFUL
Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto

NEWS OF THE BOND MARKETS

VICTORY LOAN ORGANIZATION IS PERFECTED

Field Men Went Out to Organize Ontario This Week.

MEN WHO ARE IN CHARGE

Various Committees Have Been Named To Carry On the Work in the Provinces and Counties.

An almost complete cessation of the bond business is to be noted this week. There has been no buying and there has certainly been very little selling. As stated below, the organizing forces in connection with the war loan have gone out to their respective fields, leaving offices with greatly diminished staffs. Under these conditions there is no use in municipalities attempting to float issues for the present. After the war loan is out of the way, we fancy there will be a revival of demand for municipals, as dealers have very few bonds on hand. It is not to be supposed, however, that there will be any appreciable improvement in prices for some time to come.

The first official announcement regarding the organization, which will market Canada's fourth Victory Loan, appeared in the daily press last Saturday. It obviously emanated from the Finance Minister, who alone was in a position to give out the information contained in the despatch. With the exception of the names of the various committees, the particulars of the organization as outlined were along the general lines described in these columns during the past few weeks.

The work of organization is making steady progress. Some hitches have been encountered, which have delayed certain phases of the work, but it may be said that, notwithstanding these obstacles, the general scheme is advancing satisfactorily. The point has been reached, when the plans, so far confined to paper, are being put into actual operation. Offices have been opened, staffs installed, printed matter prepared, advertising material whipped into shape and the field men despatched to their respective territories.

Terms of Loan.

No new developments have been noted in connection with the actual terms of the loan. In fact, certain principles having been laid down, there is very little more to say on this point. It having been determined that the bonds should be sold at par, in order to make the terms more intelligible to the average investor, the 5½% interest rate is obviously bound to be the accepted one. All that remains therefore is to name the maturity and the extent of the instalment privileges. A choice of maturities is to be offered, these it is said being five, ten and twenty years. The instalment privileges will therefore determine just how much in excess of 5½% the yield will be. As to amount, the common belief is that the issue will call for $150,000,000.

Dominion Organization.

The Dominion committee, which will have general supervision of the entire organization, is composed of the following well-known men in the financial arena:—

A. E. Ames, A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto, chairman; J. M. Mackie, C. Meredith & Co., Montreal and J. H. Gundy, Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto, vice-chairmen; A. H. B. Mackenzie, Mackenzie & Kingman, Montreal, treasurer; C. H. Burgess, C. H. Burgess & Co., Toronto, secretary; J. A. McQueston, Dominion Securities Corporation, Montreal, assistant secretary; Sir Augustus Nanton, Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; E. R. Wood, Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto; G. H. Wood, Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto; R. A. Stephenson, Harris, Forbes & Co., Montreal; W. C. Brent, Brent, Noxon & Co., Toronto; J. W. Mitchell, Dominion Securities Corporation; W. A. Mackenzie, W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Toronto; Rene T. Laclerc, Montreal; Edwin Hanson, Hanson Bros., Montreal.

A special committee of the Dominion organization has been formed under the chairmanship of E. R. Wood, Dominion Securities Corporation, to be known as the special clients' committee. This committee will deal specially with the large investors, to whom a stronger appeal, it is thought, will be made in this way, than if they were approached by the ordinary canvasser.

Various Other Committees.

Heads of the various provincial committees which will act under the supervision of the Dominion executive have already been named. They are as follows:—

Nova Scotia, G. S. Campbell; New Brunswick, Hon. W. H. Thorne; Prince Edward Island, C. H. B. Longworth; Quebec, J. M. Mackie; Island of Montreal, J. W. McConnell; Quebec Province (outside of Island of Montreal), E. A. McNutt, of the Sun Life Assurance Company, Montreal; Ontario, Mr. G. H. Wood, of Messrs. Wood-Gundy Company, Toronto; Manitoba, Sir Augustus Nanton, Winnipeg; British Columbia, William Farrell, Vancouver.

The Canadian Bankers' Association has named the following committee to co-operate in the war loan campaign:—

Montreal, C. E. Neill, Royal Bank of Canada; H. B. Mackenzie, Bank of British North America; A. D. Braithwaite, Bank of Montreal; Beaudry Leman, Banque D'Hochelaga; T. E. Merritt, Merchants' Bank; E. C. Pratt, Molsons Bank; H. B. Walker, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Toronto, H. V. F. Jones, Canadian Bank of Commerce; F. D. Boulton, Imperial Bank; Lieut.-Col. J. Cooper Mason, Home Bank; Robert Foss, Dominion Bank, and J. A. McLeod, Bank of Nova Scotia. Co-operating committees will also be appointed for the other provinces.

Publicity Plans.

The publicity committee of the Dominion organization have opened offices on the third floor of the Dominion Bank Building, with F. W. Kerr of Kerr, Flemming & Co. in charge. It will be the function of this office to supply all the advertising matter required, supplementary to the newspaper advertising, which will include posters and all other publicity material of a like sort. This committee is made up as follows:—

F. W. Kerr, Kerr, Flemming & Co., Toronto (chairman); R. A. Stephenson, Harris, Forbes & Co., Montreal; Murray E. Williams, O'Brien & Williams, Montreal; Rene T. Leclerc, Montreal; T. H. Andison, Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto; W. N. McIlwraith, Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto; W. Wilder, Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto; A. Muirhead, Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto.

The publicity bureau of the Canadian Press Association, which will handle all reading matter publicity in the newspapers, is located in an adjoining office in the Dominion Bank Building. J. H. Woods, managing editor of the Calgary Herald and president of the Canadian Press Association, will be in charge during the campaign. Britton B. Cooke, the well known magazine writer, is assisting and Augustus Bridle, editor of the Canadian Courier, is acting in an advisory capacity. The services of other writers and artists will be secured as the campaign advances.

Ontario Organization.

The Ontario organization is now definitely at work, under the capable direction of G. H. Wood, Wood, Gundy & Co., chairman of the provincial committee. This is a large committee, having on its membership a representative of each Ontario bond house in the membership of the Bond Dealers' Association. Headquarters are located in the old Metropolitan Bank offices in the Canada Life Building and already a staff is on the ground getting preliminaries in shape.

A meeting of all the field men was held on Tuesday in the Board of Trade rooms when addresses were delivered and instructions given. The district and county organizers left the city for their respective territories early in the week and are now pretty well established on the ground. The names and fields of the various organizers have not been officially announced as yet, pending the completion of every detail of organization, but these particulars are common knowledge in bond circles.

The Man in Charge.

The province has been divided into eight separate districts. The Ottawa valley counties are in charge of G. A. Macpherson, of A. E. Ames & Co., who is making his headquarters in Ottawa. All the other Eastern Ontario counties as far west as Durham and Peterboro are in the care of W. L. McKinnon of W. L. McKinnon & Co. A central section, including York, Simcoe, Ontario, Victoria and Haliburton has been assigned to A. P. McEachren, Canada Bond Corporation. The city of Toronto makes a district in itself. J. W. Mitchell, Dominion Securities Corporation, heads the local organization, which has its headquarters in the old Royal Bank Building, King Street. The group of counties along Lake Huron, and in the central section of Western Ontario, including Waterloo, Brant, Huron, Bruce, Oxford, Perth and Wellington, are in charge of W. C. Brent, of Brent, Noxon & Co. The Lake Erie counties, from the Niagara to the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, have been assigned to W. A. Mackenzie, W. A. Mackenzie & Co. The counties of Wentworth and Middlesex, which include the cities of Hamilton and London, are in the care of Gordon T. Finch, Wood, Gundy & Co. Finally the immense stretch of Northern Ontario from the districts of Nipissing and Muskoka, to the boundary of Manitoba are being looked after by M. McCrae of R. C. Matthews & Co.

Each county, under these district organizers, has its own organizer, selected from among the officers or salesmen of the different bond houses. Each county has also its own committee, with a chairman, who is representative of the best elements in the community. A few chairmen have already been named and all will probably be in office before the end of next week.

LIBERTY LOAN REPORTED TO BE MOVING SLOWLY

Campaign is Said to be Running Behind Schedule in New York.

STREET SELLING A FEATURE

Steady Pounding is Expected to Bring Better Results Shortly and There is Still Plenty of Time.

The Liberty Loan campaign in New York is reported to be, so far, behind schedule. At the first of the week, an unofficial estimate placed the receipts for the second federal reserve district at slightly over a quarter of a billion dollars.

Surprisingly big returns are reported to be coming in from the Liberty Loan booths that have been established in the parks throughout the city of New York. Though they have been in operation only a few days, more than $100,000 has been subscribed, and most of this in $50 and $100 bonds. Liberty Bank, the small reproduction of the Sub-Treasury erected by the National League for Woman's Service in Madison Square to promote the sale of Liberty bonds, opened its doors at noon yesterday and there was an immediate rush for subscriptions.

What Trades Are Doing.

With 120 trade committees fully organized and over 8,000 salesmen in the field, the work of raising $520,000,000 among the industries of the greater city got under way with a rush at the beginning of the second week of the Liberty Loan campaign. Practically every business house in the city reported that it had either held or had arranged to hold employes' meetings. The majority of these meetings take place during working hours and are at the expense of the employers. About $35,000,000 has been subscribed by the trades here and there is keen rivalry among the teams when turning in nightly reports. The shipping, import and export trades lead in the race with over $5,000,000 to their credit.

An Army of Workers.

One of the outstanding features of the week is the addition of 1,400,000 workers to the ranks of the army which is striving to raise $1,500,000,000 in this Federal reserve district. The Liberty Loan Committee is sending to all the banks in this district letters which will be forwarded by those institutions to the individuals who subscribed to the first Liberty Loan. Each of these 1,400,000 subscribers is being asked by the Government, through the committee, to become agents in the second loan and to obtain five subscriptions each. Thus the Government is aiming at a round-up of 7,000,000 new investors. If every subscriber to the first loan does his share and succeeds in getting five pledges for the minimum of $50 each, the total raised by this means will be more than a third of a billion dollars. This total, $550,000,000 will be more than one-fifth of the allotment provided for this district by the Liberty Loan Committee.

First Week's Experience.

"There seems to have been some disposition to look upon the first week's subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan as disappointing," writes Holland in the Wall Street Journal. "One man, who possesses great capital, said that he was somewhat concerned about the success of the loan because, at the beginning, so many large subscriptions were announced. Therefore he was waiting until later in the month before making his own subscription. His opinion was based upon his apprehension that most people of small means might surmise that there is no need of their aid in floating the loan, since it is evident that men and corporations having abundant capital would regard the bonds as a gilt-edged investment, and consequently use part of their resources in subscribing to them.

"But it has always been the purpose of Secretary McAdoo, and of that great body of men who have organized selling agencies, to place much the greater part of the bonds in the hands of those whose possessions are not large. It would be regarded as a triumph of much importance if individual subscriptions of $5,000 or less were so greatly in the majority that it might be inferred, were the time for making subscriptions to be continued, that these subscribers in small amounts would absorb the entire issue."

R.C.Matthews&Co.
Government and Municipal Bonds
C.P.R. BUILDING
TORONTO

Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds
We recommend the purchase of Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds at present prices.
Send for list of Bonds yielding
5½% to 6⅛%
R. A. DALY & CO.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING
TORONTO

SHAW GRENADES, LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 7th day of September, 1917, incorporating George Alexander Shaw, inventor, Ewen Mackenzie, contractor, Gerard Ruel and Reginald Herbert Montague Temple, barristers-at-law, and George Norman Limpricht, draughtsman, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz: (*a*) To purchase or otherwise acquire all or any patents or patented rights in or in respect of the patented device known as "Shaw's grenade" and all patents or patented rights in respect of improvements thereon; (*b*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any other inventions, patents, discoveries, processes, licenses, trademarks, concessions, or the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited or unlimited interests, or rights to use, or any secret or other information, as to any invention, discovery or process respecting improvements in hand grenades, bombs, munitions of war of any and every description, or any other invention, discovery or process capable of being conveniently handled, used, manufactured, or developed in connection therewith; (*c*) To use, exercise, develop, improve, and to grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise to dispose of or deal in the whole or any part of such inventions, discoveries, patents, processes, property, rights, licenses or information so acquired; (*d*) To manufacture, assemble and instal, and to purchase or otherwise acquire, dispose of, and deal in any articles, materials, or things covered by or included in any such inventions, discoveries, patents, processes, property, rights, licenses or information, or any improvements thereon or developments thereof, and any machinery, plant, equipment, appliances, materials or things, used or capable of being used in connection therewith, or in connection with any tests or demonstrations thereof or experiments or researches incidental thereto; (*e*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (*f*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (*g*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same; (*h*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (*i*) To issue in payment or part payment of any property, rights or privileges acquired by the company, or for any guarantees of the company's contracts or securities, or for services rendered, shares in the company's capital stock, whether subscribed for or not, as fully paid-up and non-assessable or the company's securities; (*j*) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company, and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures or other securities belonging to the company or which the company may have power to dispose of; (*k*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (*l*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Shaw Grenades, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 11th day of September, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC MUNICIPAL BONDS

Yielding Over 6%

Correspondence Solicited

RENE-T. LECLERC

INVESTMENT BANKER

160 St. James Street Montreal

Telephones: Main 1260 and 1261

SOLICITORS

MONTREAL

P.O. Box 856. Cables—"Nahac, Montreal." Tel. M. 1250, 1251. Codes—Liebers—West Union.

C. H. CAHAN, K. C.

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR.
Transportation Building, St. James St.,
MONTREAL.

TORONTO

BLAKE, LASH, ANGLIN & CASSEL

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Canadian Bank of Commerce Building,
Toronto

Cable Address: Blakes, Toronto.
General Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, National Trust Company, Limited, etc.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Baldwin, Dow & Bowman,
Jackson Block

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

MONTREAL

W. J. Francis & Co. - 260 St. James St.

WE OFFER

$30,000.00

Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Co., Ltd.

First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

Due 1st April, 1934

Denomination $500.00

PRICE ON REQUEST

Beausoleil, Limited

263 St. James Street
Montreal

One of the best AUTHORIZED investments for TRUST FUNDS is our

5% DEBENTURE

Ask for Booklet "About Debentures"

Paid-Up Capital	$2,410,925.31
Reserve - -	685,902.02
Assets - -	7,426,971.18

THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY

WINNIPEG TORONTO
VICTORIA REGINA CALGARY
VANCOUVER EDMONTON
LONDON, ENG. EDINBURGH, SCOT.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Toronto Street, Toronto

Established 1855

Paid-up Capital - -	$6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund (earned) -	5,000,000.00
Investments - - -	32,264,782.81

DEPOSITS

The Corporation is a
LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR TRUST FUNDS

Every facility is afforded Depositors. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail with perfect convenience. Deposits of one dollar and upwards are welcomed. Interest at

Three and One-Half Per Cent

per annum is credited and compounded twice a year.

DEBENTURES

For sums of one hundred dollars and upwards we issue Debentures bearing a special rata of interest, for which coupons payable half-yearly are attached. They may be made payable in one or more years, as desired. They are a

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS

FIELD OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE

MONTREAL NOT ON THE VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY

So Says Sir Lomer Gouin in Reply to Deputation from Citizen's Association.

COMMISSION IS ASKED FOR

Premier of Quebec Heard Request But Was Non-Committal and Will Not Wait Until Other Schemes Considered.

A delegation of the Citizens' Association of Montreal, headed by James Morgan and composed of J. N. Dupuis, president; ex-alderman J. N. Drummond, F. J. Bisaillon, K.C., J. V. Desaulniers, C. S. J. Phillips, J. E. Bourke and Ed. Rouiet, secretary, waited on Premier Sir Lomer Gouin of Quebec on Tuesday and presented the following memorial:—

That the City of Montreal, owing to maladministration, has become so deeply involved that only the most drastic measures, the greatest economy and most careful management will prevent it being placed in the hands of a receiver. We would, therefore, put it strongly before you as Premier of the Province which derives from our city so large a proportion of its revenue, that the Legislature should recognize our serious financial condition and take the proper steps to ensure a better business management of the city's affairs.

We hereby suggest that such a plan as the following would have the desired effect and avoid the disaster of actual bankruptcy.

That a Governing Commission be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor composed of:

Three Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Appeal side—Hon. Sir Horace Archambault, Hon. J. Levergne, Hon. A. G. Ross.

The President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, of each of the following bodies:—

Two French and two English banks having their head office in Montreal:

Sir Herbert Holt, Hormidas Laporte, Sir Vincent Meredith, J. A. Vaillancourt.

The Chambre de Commerce of Montreal; J. E. C. Daoust.

The Board of Trade of Montreal; Zeph. Hebert.

The Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Wm. Rutherford.

The Fire Underwriters' Association; J. G. Borthwick.

The Association of Architects; Hugh Vallance.

The Society of Civil Engineers, J. S. Dennis.

The Saint Jean Baptiste Society; Victor Morin.

The Montreal Citizens' Association; J. N. Dupis.

To the above might be added: M. Chevalier, Credit Foncier, Franco-Canadien; Lt.-Col. Edye, Trust and Loan Co. of Canada; Lord Shaughnessy, Canadian Pacific Railway; Howard G. Kelley, Grand Trunk Railway.

The Commission to have supreme authority and to appoint five men as managers whom they might dismiss and replace if found incompetent, negligent or dishonest.

These five managers to have authority to administer the affairs of the city, with power to engage such men as they deem capable of managing the different departments, under such rules and regulations as obtain in ordinary commercial concerns and to dismiss and replace any of these men whenever found necessary.

The Government Commission to meet monthly, eleven to form a quorum and to continue in office for a term of five years.

Sir Lomer held a friendly discussion with the delegation on the proposed form of government but would not be committed to an expression of opinion as to the worth or otherwise of the plan advanced. He explained that there were several proposals on foot and that until all had been fairly gone into and the citizens asked to express an opinion, it would be premature for him to give adhesion to any of them.

"I do not believe Montreal is bankrupt or on the verge of bankruptcy," declared Sir Lomer during the interview, "nor do I believe that you should spread such report broadcast. When Montreal is bankrupt, Canada will be bankrupt. Montreal is the richest city of Canada."

Montreal's Finances.

Meantime the city is in a dilemma. A bond issue of $6,000,000 falls due on December 1. It had been intended to float a new issue of between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000 before then but owing to present financial conditions and the opposition of the Finance Minister to the floating of any loans during the Victory Loan campaign, this proposal has had to be abandoned. What is to happen remains to be seen. If the city fails to raise the money and the maturing loan has to be met, it may mean something in the nature of a receivership.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED.

System Should Be Devised To Prevent Wastage in Giving.

The Bureau of Municipal Research of Toronto continues its criticisms of the methods employed in raising money for benevolent purposes in that city. Its attack is directed not against the principle of giving but against the tremendous waste involved. Analyzing the receipts of 14 representative Toronto philanthropies for 1915, the conclusion is reached that the burden of benevolences and the opportunities for service which philanthropy offers seem to fall to the lot of a somewhat restricted and comparatively unvarying list of givers and that the greater part of this burden seems to be borne by a still more restricted list of givers, who are evidently solicited by almost every benevolent institution in the city. The plea is for a more systematic method, in which co-operation and education would play a more prominent part.

TORONTO HARBOR BOARD.

Will Obtain Necessary Funds From City's Sinking Fund.

A report on the finances of the Toronto Board of Harbor Commissioners was presented last Friday to the city council by City Auditor Sterling. The report showed that during the year 1916, the assets of the Board had been increased by $1,527,105. Liabilities increased from $12,756,441 to $14,283,547. Investments amounted to $9,839,461, of which $8,814,461 was in real estate and $1,025,000 in guaranteed investments.

The council approved a recommendation that the City Treasurer be authorized to advance moneys to the commission to enable them to complete contracts already let and to carry on certain essential works to prevent deterioration of what has already been completed. A sum of $1,725,000 is required for this purpose, and it is proposed that the money should be loaned from the sinking funds of the city on the collateral of the harbor bonds. Legislative sanction of this course of action will have to be obtained.

BUYS BACK BONDS.

Edmonton School Board Takes Action in This Direction.

The Edmonton school board has devoted a portion of the unexpended capital account balance of $400,000 to the purchase of school debentures. $83,000 worth have been redeemed, these consisting of $8,000, series 17, maturing in 1953, and $75,000, series 18, maturing in 1954. The deal was made with C. W. McNear & Co., Chicago, the purchase price being 92. Some question was raised as to the legality of the purchase, merely on the strength of a resolution of the board, but the board's solicitors advised that the resolution was perfectly legal. The board had about $400,000 of capital moneys lying in the bank, with no immediate prospect of spending it. It has been asked to give another brokerage house a commission to repurchase $100,000 of the debentures at 92½.

IMMENSE EXEMPTIONS.

In Montreal Exemptions Are One-Third of Total Realty Values.

Recently published municipal statistics show that in Montreal the value of tax exempt land is much greater than that of tax exempt buildings. Buildings exempt from taxation are valued at $75,231,744, whereas land exemptions run to $131,504,182. This condition of affairs has been frequently commented on in the Montreal city council and it has been urged that, while church properties, government properties, etc., should continue to be exempted, the exemption should not extend to more land than the buildings actually stand upon. Total exemptions, including land and buildings, actually amount to one-third of the entire realty of the city.

LONDON'S COAL YARD.

Municipal Board Gives Its Approval of the By-law.

The by-law for the establishment of a municipal fuel depot, which was carried last week by the ratepayers of London, has received the sanction of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. Mayor Stevenson headed a deputation to Toronto this week, which asked the Board for an order legalizing the by-law. The Public Utilities Commission, which now handles Hydro, the Waterworks System, Parks and Natural Gas, will be entrusted with the business, the yard being located on the London and Port Stanley Railway.

NEW GLASGOW.

Town Has Sold Bonds To Halifax Bond House at 91.121.

An issue of $29,000 of 5 per cent. bonds of the town of New Glasgow was purchased by W. F. Mahon & Co. at 91.121. It is understood that the bulk of this, or indeed all of it, has been sold on a 6 per cent. basis to local investors. The next best offer the town received was 90.05 and there was a third offer. The term of the bonds is ten years.

The city clerk of Nelson, B.C., reported at the last council meeting that the city, for the first time in its history, had financed its operations without borrowing any money from the bank and is now $10,000 ahead.

The same argument, on general lines, is equally applicable to the Canadian war bonds. Faith in the ultimate greatness of the Dominion must inevitably lead to the conclusion that her war bonds will eventually appreciate very considerably in price.

Money By-laws

Those investors who wish to keep in touch with the municipal bond market will find this department useful. It aims to be accurate and convenient. THE FINANCIAL POST makes a specialty of municipal bond news. Municipalities will find it to their advantage to send in direct news of contemplated bond issues.

TENDERS WANTED.

Alberta Education Department.—Tenders will be received by the Debenture Branch, Department of Education, Edmonton, up to Oct. 23, on five blocks of school district debentures, amounting to $20,200. Separate tenders to be made on each block. (1) Rurals, 10 years, 7%, $12,400; (2) Village of Oyen, S.D., 20 years, 7%, $4,000; Gerald S.D., rural, 5-year, 7%, $1,000; (4) Ferintosh Village S.D., 10-year, 7%, $800; Carseland Con. S.D., 10-year, 7%, $2,000. M. C. Elliott, Manager, Debenture Branch.

BY-LAWS PASSED OR DEFEATED.

London.—$25,000, with which to establish a municipal coal yard, passed by the ratepayers, 2,069 to 899, on October 6.

Arnprior.—$50,000 guarantee of bonds of the Arnprior Cabinet Co., Limited, passed by the ratepayers on Sept. 27, by 391 to 11.

Dunnville.—$5,000 for the construction of certain pavements, passed by council, October 2.

DEBENTURE NOTES.

New Toronto.—Council turned down a request of the school board that debentures amounting to $11,000 be issued for the purchase of land for a school site.

Chatham.—The city sold an issue of $16,600 bonds locally in three days and received subscriptions of $8,000 towards a new issue of $26,000, which is not quite ready.

Outremont.—The City of Outremont, Quebec, is holding an election next Monday to vote on the question of issuing $1,000,000 refunding and $500,000 municipal improvement 6 per cent., 5-year debentures. Regarding this prospective loan, local bond dealers do not hold out much hope of the Quebec municipality borrowing this sum. They point out that there will be no loaning to municipalities to any extent until the domestic war loan is out of the way, and that for some months to come loaning funds will be tight.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following certificates have been issued by the Municipal Department of the Province of British Columbia:—

Nanaimo.—By-law No. 299. Real property purchase $6,000, 10 years, interest 6%, payable half-yearly, October 3, 1917.

Port Moody.—By-law No. 88, Municipal Buildings, $8,000, 26 years, interest 6%, payable half-yearly, October 3, 1917.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The following is a list of authorizations granted by the local Government Board from September 24th to 29th:—

School Districts.—*Cornwall, $2,500; *Winderest, $2,200; *Ballynena, $2,000; Clear Ridge, $2,000.

*Being sold by the Local Government Board.

Rural Telephone Companies.—Goodwater, $2,700; Engelfeld, $44,700; Heron, $1,100; Shaunavon, $11,300; North Eastern Redvers, $1,200; East Mount, $3,000; Harris, $28,400; Dublin, $4,000.

Rural Municipality.—Enterprise, $5,000.

Towns.—Grenfell, $7,000.

The following is a list of debentures reported sold from Sept. 24th to 29th:—Stirling, $1,200; Brook Hill, $1,200, Can. Land & National Invest. Co., Ltd., Winnipeg; Atwater, $5,500, Great West Life Assur. Co.; Norden, $800, Regina Public School Sinking Funds.

Rural Telephone Companies.—Leo, $8,300, Bond & Debenture Corporation of Canada; Swanston, $13,500, Nealdale, $9,400, Thurlby, $13,300, High Ridge, $7,500, Budapest, $7,000, W. L. McKinnon & Co., Regina; Durham, $500, C. T. Jephson, Wolseley.

Villages.—Aylesbury, $1,000, W. L. McKinnon & Co., Regina.

BOND SALES.

$1,000 Bell Telephone at 93¼; $5,000 Montreal Power at 82; $700 Montreal Trams. debs. at 75¾ to 74¾; $3,000 Quebec Railway at 60; $2,000 Wayagamack at 81; $41,100 War Loan (1925) at 97 to 96⅝; $65,700 War Loan (1931) at 95⅞ to 95¼; $124,500 War Loan (1937) at 94⅝ to 94⅛.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES

Date	Place and Purpose	Purchaser	Rate	Term	Amount	Price	Basis
Sept. 29	Saskatchewan School Districts	Various (see above)	....	......	$10,700	......	....
" 29	Saskatchewan Telephone Co.'s	Various (see above)	7%	15-ins.	59,500	......	....
" 29	Aylesbury, Village, Sask.	W. L. McKinnon & Co.	....	......	1,000	......	....
Oct. 6	New Glasgow, N.S.	W. F. Mahon & Co., Halifax	5%	10-yr.	29,000	91.121	....

Credit-Canada, Limitée

Government, Municipal and School Bonds

President. Hon. H. B. Rainville
Managers {E. A. Ouimet
F. Saint-Pierre}

179 St. James Street, - Montreal, Canada

Bankers, Avoid Mistakes in Granting Credit

CREDIT is a source of profit to both Bankers and their Customers. But credit wrongly given or wrongly asked may wreck a Banker's future career, or the Customer borrowing the money. Credit-giving and credit-asking are fraught with great dangers.

SENTINELS ever on the alert to protect both the Banker and his Customers against the pitfalls of unwise credits are these five specialized business newspapers:

Canadian Grocer (Weekly) - - -	$3.00
Hardware and Metal (Weekly) - -	$3.00
Dry Goods Review (Monthly) - - -	$2.00
Men's Wear Review (Monthly) - -	$1.00
Canadian Machinery (Weekly) - - -	$3.00

These papers are most carefully prepared, with a full sense of responsibility. They give the Banker and his Customers

The best and freshest information concerning markets—present and prospective.

Sound counsel as to business methods.

Practical assistance in the matter of collections.

Help in the related matters of buying and selling.

Abundant information concerning goods, sources of supply, factors affecting prices, etc.

So a Banker can equip himself with knowledge, at once, sound and fresh, to protect himself and his customers against the dangers of credit-giving and credit-asking. The $12 a year which these five papers cost can be regarded as an insurance premium against errors of ignorance.

Send for sample copies. Better still, instruct us to mail all five papers regularly for the coming year.

The MacLean Publishing Co., Ltd.
143-153 University Avenue
TORONTO

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO MUNICIPAL BONDS

There is published in New York City a daily and weekly newspaper which has for over twenty-five years been devoted to municipal bonds. Bankers, bond dealers, investors and public officials consider it an authority in its field. Municipalities consider it the logical medium in which to announce bond offerings.

THE BOND BUYER

25 WEST BROADWAY NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE AMERICAN PLAN.

How the United States Proposes to Handle War Savings Certificates.

The United States Government will inaugurate a sale of war savings certificates as soon as the Liberty Loan is out of the way. An amount running to two billion dollars has been authorized. The certificates, which will be issued in different denominations from $5 up, will be handled in the same way as the Canadian certificates. That is, they will be purchasable at a discount and redeemable at the end of a certain period at par. The Canadian term is three years; the American term will be five years. The $5.00 certificate will be priced at an even $4.00 and so on for the certificates of larger denominations.

The American Government will also adopt the plan of selling war savings stamps and, by making these convertible into certificates and ultimately into bonds, has devised a useful system of saving. Referring to this, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo says:—

"This plan contemplates the issue of a war savings certificate book, each page of which will represent $5, and any man who wants to invest—I will use round numbers to illustrate—$4, and have it bear interest, can take it to his postoffice and buy a $4 stamp, which would be put into the book and cancelled, and then he would have an investment with the Government which would accumulate interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for five years, and at the end of five years he could cash in his certificate at $5.

"He then can continue the accumulation until he gets $100, and then he can convert that, if he wants to, into a $100 bond."

City Treasurer A. K. Bunnell of Brantford, has accepted the position of chairman of the war loan committee for the county of Brant. This county is being organized by J. C. Hope of the Dominion Securities Corporation, under the district management of W. C. Brent, Brent, Noxon & Co.

LIVING UNDER THE SHADOW OF WAR

In these dark and uncertain days, only the very best judgment should be employed in selecting investments. Sobered by the lessons of the war, sensible men and women have relinquished schemes to get rich quick by means of speculative securities and they now prefer safe investments yielding moderate interest to questionable ones with high rates. Beneficiaries under insurance policies are often perplexed as to how to invest their monies safely and profitably but the continuous monthly income policy, payable in monthly instalments throughout life, and for twenty years certain, solves the problem completely. It constitutes an automatic safe investment and is issued by

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
WATERLOO, ONTARIO
E. P. Clement, K.C., President Geo. Wegenast, Managing Director

British Colonial Fire Insurance Co.
2 Place d'Armes, Montreal
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

THE
CANADA NATIONAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS, $1,820,752.82
A Canadian Company Investing its Funds in Canada
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

NEW RECORDS

Results secured during the past year reaffirm the position of the Sun Life of Canada as the largest life assurance organization of the Dominion.

Fair dealing and progressive business methods have given it leadership in annual New Business, Total Business in Force, Assets, Surplus Earnings, Net Surplus, Total Income, Premium Income and Payments to Policyholders.

Sun Life of Canada Policies are safe and profitable Policies to buy.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

THE
Independent Order of Foresters

Furnishes A Complete System of Insurance

Policies issued by the Society are for the protection of your Family and cannot be bought, sold or pledged.
Benefits are payable to the Beneficiary in case of death, or to the member in case of his total disability, or to the member on attaining seventy years of age.
Policies issued from $500 to $5,000. For further information and literature, apply to

Total Benefits Paid 53 Million Dollars

FRED J. DARCH, Secretary
W. H. HUNTER, President
S. H. PIPE, F.A.S., A.I.A., Actuary
HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY

ASSETS
$718,608.76
Surplus to Policyholders
$380,895.44
HEAD OFFICE—
33 SCOTT STREET
TORONTO

DIRECTORS
A. H. C. CARSON, President
R. HOME SMITH, Vice-President
F. D. WILLIAMS, Managing Director
A. C. McMASTER, K.C.
S. G. M. NESBITT
H. N. COWAN
W. T. KERNAHAN
G. H. WILLIAMS

Government Telephones
The Experience of Manitoba
Politics *vs.* Service

Students of public ownership problems should give careful consideration to the experience of Manitoba in the operation of its telephone system—the largest under government ownership in America.

They should read how the usual evils of politics and patronage undermined the efficiency of service and the stability of finances.

They should learn from the results of a careful and thorough study by an eminent authority of actual conditions kept from the public by astute politicians.

By James Mavor, Ph.D., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto, author of "An Economic History of Russia," etc., etc.

In Cloth, $1.00—*Postage* 6c.

Technical Book Department
MacLean Publishing Company Toronto

INVESTORS' INSURANCE NOTES

VALUE OF THE AGENT IN FIRE INSURANCE

Question Discussed at Hearing of Ontario Insurance Commission.

AGENTS UPHELD BY OFFICERS

Counsel for Canadian Manufacturers' Association Pleads for Relief From Toll Paid to Agents.

The Ontario insurance investigation was resumed at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, this week, and the position of agents in the fire insurance business was discussed.

"The question of the agents' relation to the insurance situation is one over which I am more perturbed than any other that has arisen in the course of this investigation," declared the commissioner. It seems to me that there are certain classes of agents who are not of any economic good to the community. They do not do anything to earn their money except play a game of golf and have a long list of acquaintances. Yet I can see where the companies are to a large extent at the mercy of these men."

Defending the Agents.

John A. Robertson, secretary of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, and John B. Laidlaw, manager of the Norwich Union, came to the defence of the agents.

"Dwelling business must be sought after," declared Mr. Robertson. "For what he gets, the agent who goes after this class of business does a great deal more work than the insurance broker."

Commissioner Masten: "Couldn't this class of insurance be sent in direct to the company? Everyone knows he has got to insure his dwelling."

Leighton McCarthy, K.C., who appeared for the Underwriters' Association, said that although it might be imagined that the general public would see the wisdom of insuring their dwellings, many had to have the need presented to them before they would insure.

Agents Are Necessary.

Mr. Laidlaw contended that agents were necessary in order that the companies might be properly represented. "I do not think you could say that the agents do not earn their money," he said. "Although an insurance company may assume a liability of five millions, it only receives an income of $10,000, and of this the agent receives but $2,000 in commissions."

Mr. McCarthy said that while there might be some truth in the commissioner's statement that city agents easily earn their commissions by having a large list of acquaintances, the agents in the country had to work for all they could get.

Commissioner Masten: "I can appreciate the argument that you advance that agents are necessary in order that you may effectively reach the public."

"If the agents do more work than the broker and get less remuneration, is it not true that the value of a policy is not the proper basis for finding out the commissions?" asked F. W. Wegenast, who represented the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

"That may be true," replied Mr. Robertson, "but there is no other method by which you can do it."

The Middleman Again.

Mr. Laidlaw suggested that when the Government was issuing licenses to agents, some restrictions might be made before a license could be taken out.

"Can you suggest a way in which larger manufacturers can escape paying tribute to agents?" queried Mr. Wegenast.

Mr. Robertson said that he thought it was necessary that commissions should be paid.

Mr. McCarthy: "It is just the same question as to whether the consumer should pay tribute to the wholesaler."

Mr. Wegenast: "A person may go to the market and buy his produce. You do not have to pay the middleman unless you want to. The same thing is true in nearly every other business except the insurance business."

Mr. McCarthy contended that insurance and produce were entirely different and could not be compared. "I do not think that this discussion is going to help me much," commented the commissioner.

HAIL INSURANCE.

Saskatchewan Commission Expects to Make a Better Showing.

The Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Association expects to have a surplus of between $50,000 and $75,000 this year, after paying all claims. On September 18th the losses from hail this year in the province had amounted to $826,000, with a few claims yet to be received. Over 5,000 claims have been received at the head office of the association this year, as compared with 11,000 in 1916.

Taking the figures of 1916, the revenue of the association is based at $945,000, from which is deducted $15,000 for additional withdrawals and exemptions of soldiers' lands from hail insurance assessment, leaving $930,000 as the approximate net revenue for 1917. Administration expenses are placed at $40,000 to February 28, 1918, which added to the indemnities payable to claimants totalling approximately $830,000 makes a grand total of $870,000 to cover claims and administration expenses.

In 1914 losses amounted to $500,000; in 1915, to $700,000, and in 1916 to $3,600,000.

PENSIONS TOO HIGH.

Toronto Firemen's Benefit Fund Has a Large Deficit.

Based on what the men are paying into the fund, the pensions of Toronto firemen should be just about half what they are getting, according to Finance Commissioner Bradshaw. There is now a deficit in the fund of $395,000. If the city assumed this and if the men continued to pay only 5% of their salaries, the city's contribution would have to be enlarged from $8,700 to $31,000 per annum, for 31 years to put the fund on a proper basis. Or looked at in another way, on the present basis, the pensions should be $750 to the chief; $600 to the deputy; $500 to the district chiefs and $350 to the captains.

The Board of Control adopted the following recommendations of the Finance Commissioner:—"That the city assume part of the deficit—$189,839—and in addition, to contribute annually 2½ per cent. of salaries, the members increasing their contribution to 7 per cent. of their salaries; this would mean that the city's annual contribution for the next 31 years would have to be increased from $8,750 to $19,543; in addition the city would require to pay 2½ per cent. of the annual salaries (which at present amount to $361,000) or $9,025. This last mentioned amount would gradually decline as members died, resigned or became pensioners.

The board also adopted the policy of having a Firemen's Benefit Fund Committee composed of the Finance Commissioner, one controller, and two firemen.

COMPANY UPHELD.

Interesting Life Insurance Case Decided in Edmonton.

Judgment in an interesting insurance case was handed out last week by Mr. Justice Hyndman in the Supreme Court of Alberta. A widow, Mrs. Nelly Valpy, sued the Monarch Life Insurance Co. for $2,500, the amount of her husband's life policy in that company. The policy was taken out by Julius George Valpy just a few days before he was killed in an automobile accident. He had paid his first annual premium of $74.25 and had been examined by the insurance company's doctor. The insurance company refused to pay the widow the amount of the policy and claimed that the contract was not in effect because the doctor's report had not been received and filed, and neither had the papers recording the payment of the premium been received at the head office of the company before Valpy was killed.

The court supported the stand taken by the company's solicitors and dismissed the widow's claim.

The United States Senate passed by a vote of 71 to 0 the Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Bill, carrying an appropriation of $176,000,000. The $10,000 maximum insurance plan was restored.

The Finance Department reports that up to the end of September, 166,000 war savings certificates had been sold, the total receipts being in excess of $11,000,000. Several thousands of the new $10 certificates have been disposed of. The Hamilton branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund has purchased some 300 certificates (representing $5,700) for dependents of soldiers who, during the summer months, saved from their Patriotic Fund allowances a stated sum each month.

HOW U.S. CO.'S WILL GET SECURITY VALUES

Committee on Valuation of Securities Held Meeting in New York.

FIVE MONTH AVERAGE TAKEN

System Will Avoid Violent Fluctuations and Come Near True Values During Year.

The committee on the valuation of securities appointed by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners met in New York last week to consider the question of arriving at values of securities held by insurance companies to be used as a basis for their annual statements to the various state insurance departments.

The question of security values was given serious consideration at the annual meeting of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners held at St. Paul, Minn., last month, and it was voted to turn the matter over to the committee with power to act, and that the committee's decision should be the decision of the entire convention without further action.

The meeting of the committee was presided over by Superintendent Jesse S. Phillips of New York, its chairman. There was a full representation of the States which are members of the committee and about thirty-five or forty insurance company officials attended the hearing. After a full discussion of the present situation as regards security values and the difficulties under war conditions of securing true values of certain classes of securities, it was decided that the fairest methods for all would be to use average values, the average to cover a year's time. This method, it was concluded, would protect companies from any temporary violent fluctuation in values which might occur on any given date for the selection of values.

Every Other Month.

Acting upon this conclusion the committee decided to use the following method of securing average security values for use in the companies' annual statements: Values are to be taken on November 1, 1916; February 1, 1917; May 1, 1917; August 1, 1917, and November 1, 1917. These five valuations are to be added together and then divided by five and the result is to be the average value of any given security for the purpose of the annual statements.

This method, it was pointed out, would come near giving the true average values of the securities for an entire year and would eliminate violent fluctuations. The date of November 1 was selected because if an attempt was made to secure the average for the calendar year ending December 31, 1917, the result would have been that the publication of the committee's book of security values would have been delayed so as to seriously interfere with the filing of the companies' annual statements.

The foregoing method might be commended to those who have to handle similar conditions in Canada.

WINDING UP COMPANY.

Petition Filed for Winding Up of Vancouver Life Assurance Co.

A petition was recently filed in the B.C. Supreme Court in Vancouver asking for the winding up of the Vancouver Life Assurance Co., and requesting that F. F. Busteed, formerly of the C. P. R. staff, be made liquidator. The Vancouver Life Assurance Co. was incorporated in the year 1912, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. It was required that $750,000 of this be paid up before a license to do business would be granted. Capital of $417,900 has been paid up, but efforts to raise $750,000 before the charter expired are said to have been futile. Recently the Dominion authorities refused to grant an extension of the charter. W. G. Anderson filed the petition on behalf of C. J. Bourne, one of the shareholders, who has $1,000 invested in the company.

NEW POTASH COMPANY.

The National Corporation Has Just Been Organized.

The National Potash Corporation, Limited, with E. L. Wettlaufer, of Wettlaufer Brothers, Toronto, as president, has been incorporated to manufacture and produce potash in Canada from feldspar in the vicinity of Muskoka Lakes where it is found in large quantities. The company has acquired the plant of the Gravenhurst Crushed Granite Co.

CANADIAN ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS
HEAD OFFICE HAMILTON, CANADA

The Order furnishes life insurance to members in accordance with the Standard of the Government of Ontario. Sick and funeral benefits are also given if desired.

No charters are granted to Local Councils outside of Canada. Being confined to this healthful Northern Zone, the death rate is small and rates proportionately low. The Order has already paid over five million dollars in death and disability claims, and over five hundred thousand dollars in sick and funeral benefits.

Over 600 Councils in Canada. If there is not one in your locality there should be. For full information write to any of the following officers:

Dr. J. W. Edwards, M.P., Grand Councillor.
W. F. Montague, Grand Recorder.
W. F. Campbell, Grand Organizer.
J. H. Bell, M.D., Grand Medical Ex.
HAMILTON - ONTARIO

Western Assurance Company
(Fire, Explosion, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance)
Incorporated 1851
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
Assets over - - - - - - $5,000,000.00
Losses paid since organization over - - - - - - - $66,000,000.00
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W. R. Brock, President; W. B. Meikle, John Aird, Robert Bickerdike, M.P. (Montreal), Alfred Cooper (London, Eng.), H. C. Cox, D. B. Hanna, E. Hay, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., Geo. A. Morrow, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Frederic Nicholls, Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry Pellatt, C.V.O., E. A. Robert (Montreal), E. R. Wood.

Chief Office for Canada, TORONTO
LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER

British America Assurance Co.
(Fire, Hail, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance)
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W. R. Brock, President; W. B. Meikle, Vice-President and General Manager; Robert Bickerdike, M.P. (Montreal), John Aird, Alfred Cooper (London, Eng.), H. C. Cox, D. B. Hanna, E. Hay, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., Geo. A. Morrow, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Frederic Nicholls, Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry Pellatt, E. A. Robert (Montreal), E. R. Wood.
Assets, Over - - - - - - $2,700,000.00
Losses Paid Since Organization, Over - - - - - - - - $40,000,000.00

Actual Results the Main Test

Don't let shadowy estimates influence your action when placing your insurance. Rather study the Actual Results of

The Dominion Life Assurance Company
They are convincing proof of merit.
Head Office, - Waterloo, Ont.

"What Others Say"

A new edition of The Great-West Life pamphlet "WHAT OTHERS SAY" is now in print. Reproduced in this pamphlet are the views of many who have had good opportunity to form an opinion of the company, its policies and methods.

Several of the letters are from policyholders whose contracts have recently matured. As was to be expected, the writers are unanimous in expressing extreme satisfaction with the results under their policies.

To know The Great-West Policies is to clearly appreciate their value. A preliminary acquaintance with the Company and its policies may be made by requesting printed matter and personal rates. State age next birthday.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
Dept. "G."
Head Office - Winnipeg

ESTABLISHED 1849
BRADSTREET'S
Offices Throughout the Civilized World.
We Present a Record—Not a Prospectus.
Reputation gained by years of vigorous, conscientious and successful work.
Thomas C. Irving
General Manager Western Canada
TORONTO

MORTGAGES AND REALTY

CONTRACTORS CRITICIZE A 10 % DEPOSIT

Montreal Builders' Exchange Think This Too Large a Sum.

GUARANTEES NEEDED

Not Opposed To Practice in the Case of Governments and Public Bodies But Think Private Parties Should Act Differently.

Members of the Montreal Builders' Exchange have been discussing recently the subject of deposits, customarily required when tenders are submitted. The matter was brought up following the demand for a ten per cent. deposit in the case of a large factory to be erected on the island of Montreal and was debated at the last monthly meeting of the Exchange.

The following communication was read from one of the members of the Exchange:—

"A number of city contractors were recently invited to tender for a large building in the Island of Montreal.

"The specification required each tenderer to deposit an accepted cheque of 10 per cent. of the amount of his tender, with the stipulation that the cheque of the successful contractor should remain in the hands of the owners till thirty days after the completion of the work.

"It was also provided in the specification that payments should be made as the work progressed on the basis of 80 per cent. of the value of the work done, and that the balance of 20 per cent. should remain till thirty days after the completion of the building. This means, in effect, that the owners are obliging the contrator to finance the erection of the building to the extent of 30 per cent. of its value. As this would amount in the case of a $200,000.00 job to about $60,000.00, it can readily be seen that it might work great hardship to the contractor.

"In any event this is a practice that members of the Exchange should not encourage. Although there is much to be said in favor of the method of asking for accepted cheques on the part of governments, municipalities and other public bodies, the members of the Exchange should insist that in ordinary cases they should not be obliged to deposit money with private companies and owners without asking for satisfactory guarantees to protect their interests and to provide for the prompt payment of the owners' obligations. Only by getting together can contractors impress on the public the necessity of making the specifications and contracts that shall be fair to both parties and not sacrifice the dignity of the contractor or weaken his position as compared with that of the other party to the contract."

It was unanimously resolved that the question of large deposits accompanying tenders be referred to the Committee appointed to discuss with the Architects' Association matters of common interest.

WHY RENTS RISE.

Rentals in Toronto Move Up Because of Influx of Americans.

Higher rents in Toronto are attributed by the World to the large influx of American families during the last two years. Immigration officials estimate that over 2,000 families from the United States have settled in Ontario since 1915, and the declarations made by bona fide settlers at the local customs house create the impression that the immigration officials rather underestimated the number. Munition, automobile and financial concerns in Toronto have been bringing in from the United States experts in the lines mentioned, with the result that their families followed. All these new arrivals are possessed of means warranting rental of the better class of houses and apartments, and as the demand increased the real estate offices advanced rentals. Houses that went begging at $25 per month are now rented at $35, and the increase in apartments runs from $5 to $15. In the best residential localities a greater advance has taken place, and some of the high-class apartments have now a waiting list, the applicants for suites being so numerous. Landlords are sharing in the general prosperity, and the present high rentals compensate for the slump that took place the year following the declaration of war.

BOARD OF TORONTO.

Real Estate Men Are Engaged in Forming Organization.

Toronto is to have a real estate board. A meeting of representative real estate men was held last week for the purpose. The object of the board, as announced after the meeting, is to establish and standardize the business of real estate brokerage, so that it shall obtain and hold the confidence and respect of both owners and purchasers; to maintain its dignity and the responsibility of its members in their duty to the public; to institute rules for uniform commissions, customs, and practices, so far as they may be reasonable, to cultivate and enforce fair dealings and foster good fellowship among its members in their business of buying, selling, renting, and managing real estate and loaning money thereon; to provide an organized centre of effort for adequate and economic civic development; to procure just and even taxation, and to promote such a system of law and administration as shall protect our citizens, encourage industry, and attract the desirable population to which our condition entitles us; to especially guard and advance the interests of real estate ownership and households; to devise, advocate, and support legislation calculated to improve the city.

A committee, composed of the chairman, Douglas Ponton, and H. I. Rogers, W. R. Frankish, W. H. Hoidge, and E. A. Fall, was selected to draw up a constitution and bylaws. A general meeting is to be held in two weeks' time.

Among those present were: S. W. Black, G. W. Hollwey, R. B. Rice, Frank McLaughlin, H. C. Fortier, Robins and Burden, Harton Walker, John Stark and Co., W. N. McEachern, Goulding and Beemer, J. J. McKinney, Geo. H. Anglin, H. L. Rogers, George Jose, J. J. Flannigan, H. C. Russell, E. W. McLaren, and many others.

WOULD NOT SELL.

Toronto City Council Refuses To Permit Sale of Harbor Sites.

Toronto city council has referred back a request of the Toronto Harbor Commission for permission to sell a site of four acres of land in the new industrial district at Ashbridge's Bay. The council took the view that it was not desirable to change the policy previously laid down that the land under the jurisdiction of the Harbor Board must not be sold but merely leased. It was the Imperial Oil Company that wanted the site, their object being to erect a large tank for the storage of gasoline. A price of $15,000 per acre, or $95 per foot frontage, was suggested.

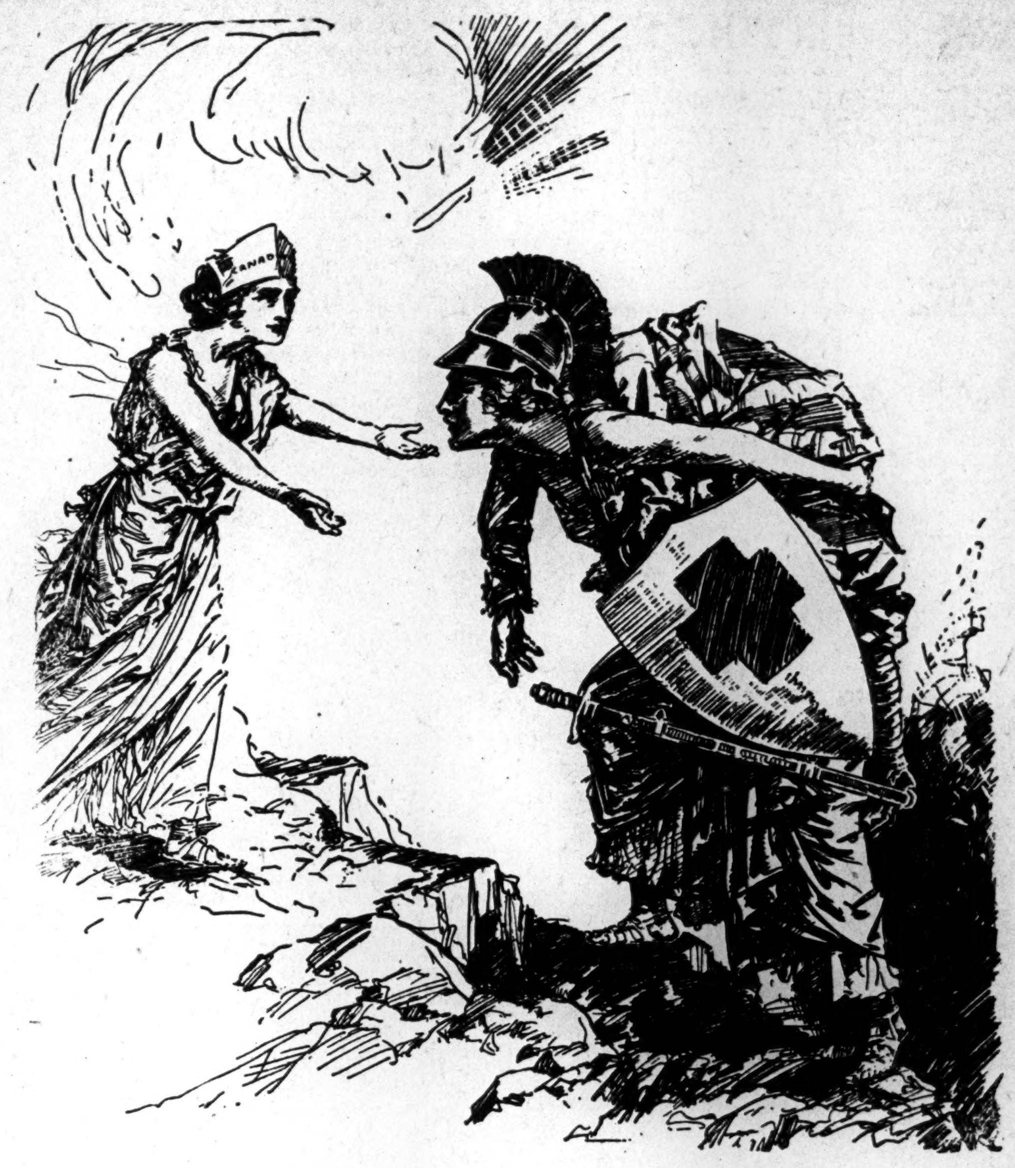
R. S. Gourlay, member of the Harbor Board, and E. L. Cousens, manager, made strong representations in favor of the proposal, arguing that it might be necessary in order to get industries to sell some of the sites, though under no circumstances would sites be sold having direct access to the water. In the case of the Imperial Oil Co., even if they bought a site, they would have to lease wharfage in order to make the site of value.

Mayor Church opposed the proposal saying that the adoption of such a policy would result in great loss ultimately and that, as the Standard Oil Company, of which the Imperial Oil Co. was a subsidiary, leased properties in Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland and other lake cities, it could do the same in Toronto. Another point made was that the site would be used for storing oil and therefore would not help in the industrial development of the district.

OPPOSES SALE.

Medical Health Officer Disapproves Sale of Civic Abattoir.

Opposition to the proposed sale of Toronto's civic abattoir is developing in different quarters. Dr. Hastings, the medical health officer, is preparing a report on the cold storage situation in Toronto with a view to demonstrating how advantageous the abattoir is in holding down prices. The doctor does not agree with the views of the City Treasurer and Property Commissioner that it is desirable to dispose of the abattoir in order to rid the city of a "white elephant," and prevent an annual deficit of approximately $66,000 on its operation. He said if the existence of the abattoir resulted in keeping the price of meat down only one cent per pound it would result in a gross saving to the consumers of $365,000 a year. That fact, he thought, should have some weight with the aldermen and others who are advocating the sale.



"Let Me Help You Carry the Burden, Mother"

"If Canada fails us in October, we must curtail many of our activities."
Sir ARTHUR STANLEY, Chairman, Executive Committee, British Red Cross.

It now costs $300,000.00 a week to carry on the work of the British Red Cross, or $16,000,000.00 a year.

Every minute of the day and night it costs $30 to minister to the sick and wounded and dying.

Last year Ontario's magnificent contribution paid for the entire work of the British Red Cross for nearly six weeks.

This year, in view of the greater need, it is earnestly and confidently hoped that Ontario's contributions will be as great proportionately as the magnificent offering of last year.

Our trust is, that the Citizens of Ontario will give generously to this noble cause on—

"OUR DAY", OCTOBER 18th

A Few Facts about British Red Cross Work

The British Red Cross Society is the only institution which carries voluntary aid to the Sick and Wounded of the British forces on land and sea in every region of the War.

Its work is therefore the concern of all classes of British subjects, whether living in the British Isles, in the Dominions and Colonies beyond the seas, or in foreign countries.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

57,000 Hospital Beds, found in the United Kingdom.

30,000 of these provided with Nursing Staff.

2,000 Trained Nurses working at home and abroad.

7,500 V. A. D.'s helping in Army Hospitals.

$220,000 spent on equipment of King George Hospital (1,850 beds) and

$130,000 a year contributed to cost of its maintenance.

$225,000 spent on building and equipping Netley Red Cross Hospital (1,000 beds); and

$625,000 spent on maintenance.

$175,000 for Orthopaedic Curative Workshops and Training Fund.

$185,000 for Facial Injury Hospitals.

Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Building, Toronto.

6% MAKE YOUR 7%

MONEY WORK

Particulars of Safe Investments yielding from 6% to 7½% per annum on request.

Campbell, Thompson & Co.

6½% CANADA LIFE BLDG. TORONTO 7½%

O. N. SCOTT

Consulting Mining Engineer

Examination and Reports on Mining Properties

ADDRESS

ONTARIO CLUB - TORONTO

Telephone Adelaide 3040

$10,000

Province of

ONTARIO

DEBENTURES

Due 1st October, 1919

to yield 5.90%

C. H. BURGESS & CO.

Bank of Hamilton Building TORONTO Canada

HARVEY, RICHARDSON, COLE & ROBERTSON

Chartered Accountants

CALGARY - EDMONTON - WINNIPEG

Western Representatives of

MACINTOSH, COLE & ROBERTSON, C.A.

Montreal and Toronto

Consultants on Municipal Finance, Auditors, Etc.

INDUSTRIAL PLANT VALUATIONS

Made by

Qualified Experts in all Lines

Special Canadian Staff

STANDARD APPRAISAL COMPANY

56 Pine Street, - - New York

G. B. Perry & Co.

Government and Municipal Bonds

Local Investments

Merchants Bank Building Hamilton, Canada

Geo. O. Merson & Co.

Chartered Accountants.

807 Lumsden Bldg., Toronto

STOCKS FOR SALE

25 Shares Dominion Sugar.

50 Shares Volcanic Oil & Gas.

30 Shares Dominion Permanent Loan.

J. E. CARTER

Investment Broker, GUELPH, ONT.

ERICKSON PERKINS & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

STOCKS AND BONDS

Private Wires

6 KING STREET WEST

TORONTO

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

accepts funds for investment in selected first mortgages and gives its own Guarantee of repayment of principal and interest. This guarantee provides all the essentials of a high-class investment—good interest return, absolute promptness of payment, and security of principal.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

61 Yonge St. TORONTO

SWEDEN'S LOSS CANADA'S GAIN IN PULP EXPORT

Political Trouble with Great Britain and States Extends Market for Canada.

SCARCITY OF SULPHUR

As Allies Control Supply—Close Race for United States Orders—Exchange Hits Sweden—Canadian Mills Work for Efficiency.

Special to The Financial Post

MONTREAL.—The proclamation by Great Britain against trading with Sweden and with Norway except under close restrictions is likely to work out advantageously for the newsprint and pulp mills of Canada by opening up wider markets both in the United States and in Great Britain. This condition will be all the more welcome as several of the mills, including Abitibi, Laurentide, and Riordons, have increased their capacity to a considerable extent during the present year.

Sweden has been, even in Canada, the great rival of the Canadian mills in the sale of pulp. For many years that country practically monopolized the British market, and far outsold the Canadian mills in the United States field. The art of manufacturing sulphite pulp, bleached pulp and kraft sulphate had been perfected in Sweden beyond that of any other country. Besides the advantage of machinery the Swedish mills were able to borrow money far below the Canadian rates, and the labor market offered even greater aids to supremacy.

Embargo a Culmination

The embargo established by Great Britain is merely the culmination of a series of favoring conditions that have gradually been established. The direct result is expected to be the shutting off by Sweden of exports of pulp to English customers, as was done early this year when the shipment of coal was interfered with and restrictions placed on the import of pulp by English news and other paper mills. Canadian shipments of pulp since then have gone forward more or less regularly until July, when it became much more difficult to secure space. With the addition of this year's crop of wheat as a competitor for space with other food and munitions, the outlook for fall shipments would not be bright were it not that the demands of the newspapers are likely to prove successful where the claims of the ordinary commodity might fall on deal ears.

But it is to the United States market that the Canadian mills look for a more immediate development of their trade. The new political relations between that country and Sweden are likely to work out as follows, according to a statement to THE FINANCIAL POST by T. J. Stevenson, Sales Manager of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, who has made a close study of the essence of the Riordon business, the export of pulp:

"With her exports of pulp to Great Britain cut off, Sweden might be expected to look to the United States even more than in the past. But the question of exchange between the two countries comes in here. The American dollar is worth only 65 cents in Stockholm. The embargo against shipments of food from the United States to Sweden that has just been established would prevent any exchange of corn in return for eastern shipments of pulp. The kroner in Stockholm is at a premium as compared with the dollar of about 48 per cent. Therefore, if pulp is selling at $100 a ton in Stockholm, the New Yorker would have to pay about $13,000 say for 100 tons, and, in addition, all the freight charges and meet all the other difficulties in getting the goods across. This, with the present price of Canadian pulp, would almost prohibit the import of Swedish pulp into the United States.

"There is another feature of the exchange question that works in our interest: The United States buyer of pulp might say that to overcome the difference he would take $100,000 and go over to Stockholm and pay in gold. But the United States Government has prohibited the export of gold to neutral countries. The only course open to him then would be to buy exchange on London, and from London buy exchange on Stockholm,—and this would be fully as expensive as the direct method. The whole situation is very strongly in favor of our own mills."

Must Burn Some Pulpwood

There are other circumstances that will make it difficult for Sweden to continue the competition of the past with Canadian mills. The scarcity of coal this fall and winter will force that country not only to lessen its manufactures but to consume part of the pulp wood as a substitute. Then there is a great scarcity of sulphur the world over, and the supply is controlled mainly by the United States, Italy and Japan. Italy has established an embargo already on its export, and the United States will not allow any to be sent over to Europe to neutrals lest it find its way to Germany. Nor will shipments be made from Japan. Sweden thus will find trouble in securing anything like her normal quantity whereas no difficulty is anticipated with regard to a supply for Canada.

Must Help Canada.

The view expressed above as to the outlook for Canadian pulp is backed up by F. H. Anson, President of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. "The Swedish supplies or their curtailwise than help the situation for the Canadian mills" he said, "both in the United States and in England." Mr. Anson thinks that the cutting off of Swedish supplies, or their curtailment will have a tendency to bring an upward swing to sulphite prices. There is another view taken by some mills, that the increase in the output of Canadian mills during the past year will tend to hold prices down, as the available supply may more than satisfy the demand.

RAILWAY AND POWER PLANS OF COPPER CO.

Millions Being Invested in Development of Properties of B.C. Copper Co.

Special to The Financial Post

VANCOUVER.—According to an announcement which has just been made by J. J. Warren of the Kettle Valley Railway Company which is closely allied with the Canadian Pacific, developments are planned by the railway and the B.C. Copper Company which when completed will represent an expenditure of several million dollars. The railway, it is said, will construct a branch line from Princeton to Copper Mountain to provide for the shipment of ore from the properties of the Copper company. While the line of railway will only be about twelve miles in length, it will traverse a rough country and the cost of the undertaking will approximate one million dollars.

Another interesting phase of the construction program is the announcement of the extension of the power line of the West Kootenay Light and Power Company which has a powerful plant at Bonnington Falls near Nelson. This company will extend its lines from the present Western terminus at Greenwood near the boundary, one hundred miles across country to Princeton, and from there down to Copper Mountain. This work will cost $2,500,000 and will be started at an early date. When the new project is completed, it will connect many important points in the Similkameen. A branch will also be built to connect up with the Okanagan Valley and Penticton in order to give an increased service to the shops of the Kettle Valley Railway at that point.

The construction programme of the B.C. Copper Company will involve an expenditure of several million dollars, the initial unit of which will amount to $2,500,000. Already a force of three hundred miners are at work and a large number of carpenters are rushing up buildings. A concentrator is one of the items on the programme at this plant and the next item after the completion of the present units will be a smelter which, according to present plans, will be constructed at Princeton.

FORD DOING HIS "BIT."

Plant at Cambridge Being Turned Over to Government.

BOSTON.—Henry Ford, who is in Boston in connection with turning over to Government of his Cambridge assemblage plant, says:

"I am trying to do my part in this great conflict which I endeavored to avert. We are turning over this fine building here for use of the Government, just as we are turning over other plants for making of tractors, trucks and airplanes to assist in carrying the war to a successful conclusion.

"We are making 3,000 automobiles a day. We could sell 6,000 a day if we could turn them out. War disorganized business, but business men must suffer just the same as our boys in the trenches will suffer."

WESTERN GROWTH.

Alberta Town Exhibits Typical Expansion at Present.

A report from Pincher Creek, Alta., which may be regarded as giving a typical view of conditions throughout the smaller centres in the West, tells of the building of new stores; the erection of new and improved farm houses in the neighborhood and the transfer of farm lands on a rather extensive scale.

A departmental store has been erected for Fraser McRoberts & Co., Limited, on the old Hudson's Bay site. The building is of red brick and in addition to the store, three offices and a large amusement hall are included. Another store, costing $30,000 is being built by T. Lebel & Co., to replace a store destroyed by fire two years ago.

ST. LAWRENCE FLOUR MILLS CO. NETTED $171,071

Favorable Conditions Increased Net Gains Over $38,000.

STOCK WILL BE LISTED

And Dividend Declared on Common—T. Williamson as New President—Wiped Out Bond Discount.

The operations of the past year have added strength to the position of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., and arrangements will be made for listing the stock on the Montreal Exchange. The most favorable report in the history of the company since it was organized in 1910, was presented at the annual meeting of the shareholders on Friday of this week, by the newly elected president, T. Williamson.

The profits for the year ending Aug. 31, were $171,071, as compared with $132,312 last year, a net gain of $38,758. Allowing, as was done, for payments of dividends of 7 per cent. on the preferred, interest on the bonds, and excess profits tax of $9,432, there would be a surplus of $156,836 available for the payment of a dividend on the common, $1,200,000. It is likely that, with the listing of the stock on the exchange, the common for the first time will be placed on a dividend basis. The preferred stock authorized, amounts to $600,000 with all but $25,000 of this issued.

The profit and loss account at the end of last year amounted to $51,116. To this was added the profits for the present year, making a total of $222,187. In addition to providing for dividends and interest charges and the war tax, the management took another step towards the strengthening of their financial position. When the company was organized, the bonds being 6 per cent., were sold at 92½. This year as a result of the larger profits, it was decided to wipe out this discount in a lump sum, and this was done, the sum of $18,680 being taken from the net earnings.

To Meet Contingencies.

An effort has been made to provide for contingencies such as a falling market, and the statement of the auditor declares that the stocks have been taken in at less than cost, and considerably below market value.

Among the liabilities are a loan from the Canadian Bank of Commerce of $69,293, and sundry credits of $189,718. Unclaimed dividends amount to $4,762, due to Belgian shareholders.

In the assets the real estate, buildings and machinery are set forth at $533,865; accounts receivable, $295,329; wheat and flour bags and barrels, $386,246, and property, goodwill, etc., $1,200,000. The total assets are given as $2,468,754.

The new president, T. Williamson, was formerly conected with the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., and was chiefly responsible for the organization of the St. Lawrence Mills some six years ago. He has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death last year of the former president, George A Grier. A son of the late Mr. Grier, Geo. W. Grier, took his father's place on the board. General A. E. Labelle is vice-president and managing director, and the remaining members of the board are: C. J. Fleet, K.C., and Sir Rodolphe Forget. The secretary is A. E. Gagnon, and the treasurer, D. S. Thornton.

U. S. RUBBER EARNINGS.

Increase of 53% in Net For First Half Current Year.

Net earnings of the United States Rubber Company for the six months ended June 30 last amounted to $7,239,966. This is after an allowance of $500,000 for the special war tax.

These earnings compare with $4,900,000 earned in the same period of 1916; adding $500,000 to the $7,239,966 would give $7,739,966 as a basis for comparison of this year's earnings with a year ago. This shows an increase of 53 per cent. in net for the first half of the current year, as compared with 1916. Even allowing for the war tax, United States Rubber earnings show a gain of 47 per cent. over last year.

The London *Economist* estimates losses of shipping by submarines since Feb. 1 at 2,471,100 tons, replacements by new English tonnage floated in the period at 721,600, and net loss at 1,749,500. This makes no allowance for new American tonnage.

Thrift—For Children

Give your son and daughter a lesson in thrift by opening for them a savings account in the Bank of Toronto. Help them add to it at regular intervals. The THRIFT HABIT acquired by the children will be worth more than the dollars it cost you.

Savings accounts for small or large sums invited at all branches of this Bank.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1855

Head Office - - TORONTO, CANADA

Paid-Up Capital - $5,000,000 Reserve Funds - - $6,508,000

DIRECTORS

W. G. Gooderham, President

J. Henderson, Vice-President

William Stone, John Macdonald, Lt.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, A. H. Campbell, Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, J. L. Englehart, Wm. I. Gear, Paul J. Myler

Thos. F. How, General Manager John R. Lamb, Supt. of Branches

D. C. Grant, Chief Inspector

Bankers.—NEW YORK—National Bank of Commerce. CHICAGO—First National Bank. LONDON, ENG.—London City and Midland Bank, Limited.

5% instead of 3%

If you saved $100 every six months for 10 years at 3%, you would receive $347.05 in interest. If you invested the same amount for the same time at 5% you would receive in interest $618.33. The gain at 5% would be $271.28, or 78% in excess of the 3% rate.

Why Lose the Difference

between 3% and 5% or sacrifice 78% of the profits you should derive from your capital. Standard Reliance 5% Mortgage Corporation Debentures are issued in amounts of $100 and upwards. The interest (5%) is payable half-yearly by the local bank in cash on the day it is due. The principal is repayable at a fixed period to suit your convenience. Absolutely safe. No worry or inconvenience.

Thousands of people have invested in these debentures without the loss of one dollar invested.

Are you a saver or an investor? Write to-day for interesting booklet entitled "PROFITS FROM SAVINGS," which gives some very valuable advice.

STANDARD RELIANCE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Head Office 82 88 King St. E. Toronto

Branch Offices:

AYR BROCKVILLE CHATHAM

ELMIRA NEW HAMBURG

When there is no Will

the law takes command, and regardless of your desires or the needs of your heirs, settles how your property shall be divided. One inflexible rule applies in every such case.

Whether you have little or much, make a will—and make it NOW.

Our booklet, "I Give, Devise and Bequeath," may be obtained at our office or will be mailed on request.

THE UNION TRUST CO., Limited

TORONTO

HENRY F. GOODERHAM, President J. M. McWHINNEY, General Manager

OPPENHEIM

THE biggest single feature ever secured by MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE is a serial story by E. Phillips Oppenheim, British author and a great writer of romantic stories.

The serial beginning in MACLEAN'S for October is "The Pawns Count," a story of the present war, dealing with the work of the secret service agents of the various belligerent countries. You can depend on its being a strong, thrilling story, told by a master of his craft.

Beland—Prisoner of War

The Hon. Louis Beland, a prisoner in Belgium since the beginning of the war, gives the story of his captivity, chiefly in the form of letters to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in whose last cabinet he held a portfolio.

The story is intimate, vivid, gripping, wholly unusual, and appears in the October MACLEAN'S.

John Bayne Maclean

Col. Maclean contributes another chapter on the war situation as he knows it, in his forceful, smashing style. These articles by Colonel Maclean are truly startling by reason of their revelations.

Germany's Secret Work in Canada

Germany is plotting in Canada and the United States right now. If you are curious to know just what she is doing, learn from Miss Agnes C. Laut's article in the October MACLEAN'S, "The Plot Behind the Pacifists."

Beating the Customs

An article full of actual occurrences of how the public attempts to "beat" the Customs, and of how the Customs authorities beat the public. This absorbingly interesting narrative is by J. D. Ronald who, as a Customs officer, came into close touch with offenders and offences. A semi-detective article, this true story makes great reading.

Stringer, Fraser, Leacock and Hendryx

The work of these masters of the short and long story appears in the October MACLEAN'S. Stringer's story is "The Redeemer of Waste Lands". W. A. Fraser writes a love story, "For Catherine's Sake"; Leacock has a humorous sketch; and Hendryx continues his captivating story of the Canadian Northwest, "The Gun Brand."

MacLean's Magazine for October

At All News-dealers 15 cents